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PRICE LIST
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CATALOGUE



1903

P. Barteldes & Co.



KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICE:
804 MASSACHUSETTS
STREET.

SEED ELEVATORS,
820 TO 830
PENNSYLVANIA ST.

WAREHOUSES,
805, 807, 809 AND 811
NEW HAMPSHIRE ST.

OFFICE OF KANSAS SEED HOUSE,
804 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

To our Friends and Customers New and Old:

With this Annual Catalogue and Price List for 1903 we extend a hearty New Years' greeting. Our list shows a wonderful gain over that of the year just closed, and the steady increase of orders and constant additions to the number of our patrons is a gratifying assurance that our efforts to supply only reliable seeds are successful and are duly appreciated by you. It is our aim to furnish our patrons the best seeds that care in selection or skill in production can secure, and we have lately added to our already extensive business many new features in the way of improved machinery for cleaning all kinds of seeds, and facilities for testing their vitality, which are second to no other house in this country.

A long experience in the west enables us to determine what is best for Kansas soils, and for that of adjoining states, with greater accuracy than firms in remote localities who know but little of the peculiarities of our western climate.

The importance of planting good seeds is the first consideration. Remember poor seeds, poor crops, no matter how great the pains taken in planting or cultivation. Get only the best. We keep them and our packets are liberally filled. Commissioned seeds, or those peddled about the country are unsatisfactory, and you run risks in buying them.

We send out no seeds on commission. The seeds we offer are tested under personal supervision before shipment, and every care is taken that none but reliable, fresh and genuine goods are sent out. But seeds of the best quality are apt to fail through improper treatment by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents, cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below the ground may attack them, and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction, and for all these reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds. F. Barteldes & Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Weights and measures guaranteed and prices as low as those of any other reliable seed house.

Our Vegetable Seeds.—We have spared no pains and cost to procure a stock of fine quality, growing most of them ours lives or having them grown for us by the best and most reliable growers in America and Europe, and feel confident that they will prove satisfactory even to the most critical gardeners.

Our Flower Seeds are all fresh, imported from the best houses in Europe. We have a fine and selected stock. Try them.

We carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

Terms of Sale.—Cash with order. Remittances may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. We will take 2c. postage stamps in any amount. Money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail.—We furnish all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, also Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance 15c. per quart or 8c. per pound, to cover postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight.—Heavy seeds can be sent at lower rates by express or freight. Full shipping directions are required with order, and will be strictly observed.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, post office, county and state, with order.

To our customers we feel grateful for their long continued patronage. From those who have never dealt with us we ask a trial order.

Respectfully yours,

F. BARTELDES & CO.

P. S.—If you are a market gardener, send for our Gardener's Price List. Correspondence solicited.

INDEX.

Novelties.....	Page 1 to 8	Non-Saccharine Sorghums.....	Page 70
Garden Seeds.....	" 9 to 39	Tree Seeds.....	" 71 to 73
Seed Corn.....	" 18	Nursery Stock.....	" 74
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes.....	" 33	Lawn Grass.....	" 75
Herbs.....	" 40	Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Meal, Bird Seed, Egg Food	" 75
Flower Seeds.....	" 41 to 59	Useful Tables.....	" 76
Flowering Bulbs.....	" 60 to 62	Small Garden Implements.....	" 76
Special Offers.....	" 62	Sprayers and Slug Shot.....	" 77
Clover and Grass Seeds.....	" 63 to 66	Implements, etc.....	" 78 to 80
Field Seeds.....	" 67 to 69	Poultry Foods, Stock Foods, Fertilizers.....	" 80

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds at Catalogue Prices, amounting to \$1.00 or over, we will send either some extra

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS GRATIS.

Variety and quality to be governed by the size of your order and our liberality; or will send

THE KANSAS FARMER, Published at Topeka, Kansas, established in 1863, the leading agricultural paper of the country, twenty-four to thirty-two pages weekly. Price \$1.00 a year; for six months gratis; or will send

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR VEGETABLE CULTURE, for Market Gardeners and others. A book of twenty-four pages, by Mr. John M. Fitch. Just what you want; or will send

EXQUISITE FRUIT PAINTING. A most superb picture, especially for the dining room. Its size is 17x24 inches, and shows a beautiful collection of richly colored fruits, cherries, grapes, apples, pears, etc. The finest fruit painting ever published.

With all orders for Grass Seeds amounting to \$10 or over will send

COBURN'S BOOK ON ALFALFA. A valuable book, which will tell you all about this valuable clover.

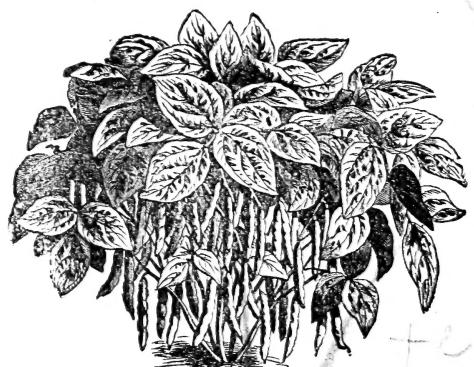
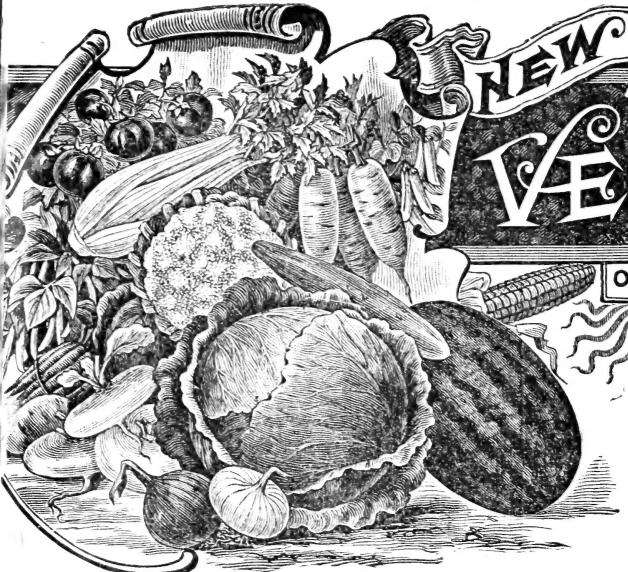
These offers do not apply to Special Collections; nor Grass and Field Seeds, except the last offer.
Please be particular and state what premium you prefer.

SOME NOVELTIES IN

NEW & CHOICE

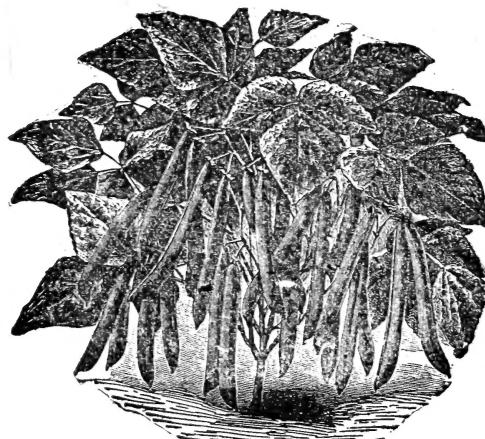
VEGETABLE SEEDS

OF SPECIAL MERIT.



NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-POD BUSH BEAN.

Earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans.

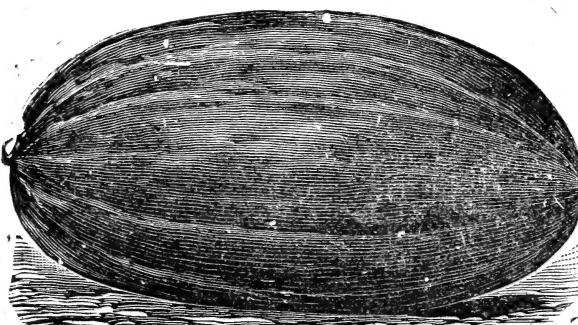


The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round, full, and larger and straighter than that of the Red Valentine. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Rust-proof in all localities as any can be. Vigorous growing; hardy and productive. Exceedingly crisp and tender, and no approach to string-

ness. Sure cropper; pods long, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., Quart 30c., Peck \$2.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. This new variety should not be compared with *New Stringless Green-Pod*, from which it is entirely distinct, resembling more closely the *Valentine*, the pods averaging one-third larger than those of the latter variety. The claim that it is ready for market a week earlier than the *Extra Early Valentine* is not sustained in our trials, it being nearly a week later and making an excellent succession to *New Stringless Green-Pod* when planted at the same time. The plants are of strong growth, very productive; pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty, being broadly rounded and saddle-backed. The pods are brittle and stringless at all stages and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., peck \$2.00.

We are not believers of booming new and untried varieties. All the kinds offered in these sheets are worthy. We have tried them.



ALABAMA SWEET Water Melon.

A large shaped, dark skinned melon; flesh red. It is one of the first to come into the market. It being early, strong of growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first-class for shipping. It is of good size, though not ungainly. It is largely raised in the state of Texas, where it brings extra prices. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Danish Ball Head or Hollander Cabbage.

The variety known as Ball Head has been selected and perfected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners; they prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for winter cabbage, and annually export large quantities to London and other ports. It will stand long journeys and keep far into the spring, and is of most rich and mild taste. Heads round as a ball, of good size, solid and very fine grained, of extremely delicate cooking quality. No other variety has given such large returns with our large cabbage growers as the Hollander. Last year the demand for this cabbage was far greater than we anticipated, and consequently our supply was exhausted long before the season was over. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

DENVER MARKET "FORCING" LETTUCE, FOR GROWING UNDER GLASS.

We introduced the Denver Market variety over a dozen years ago, and we have no contradictions when we say it is the best forcing variety in our market to-day. This is why we make special mention of this in our Novelties. The greatest difficulty we encounter is to have enough seed for late orders thus you will do well to order liberally and early. This "Forcing" is a very select strain of our Denver Market and is a money-maker. Sold in following size packages only: Pkt. 5c., 1 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



"Early Spring" Cabbage.

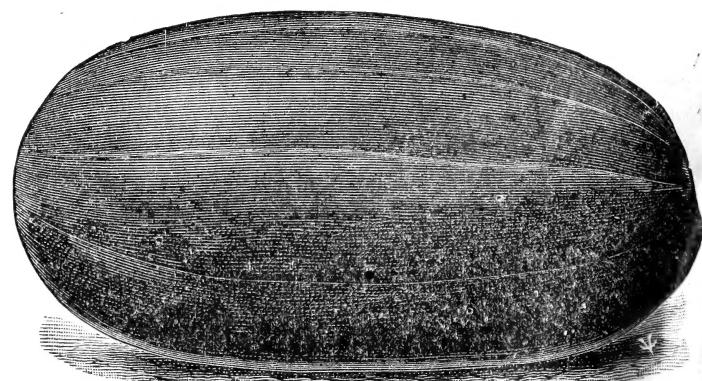
This new, famous Extra Early French Cabbage (sent out under the above name) has been grown by a number of the progressive gardeners around Chicago, and it has given entire satisfaction. It is of the type of the Early "Allhead," resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid, even before the cabbages attain their mature size. On account of its shape, productiveness and solidity, and following the Wakefield so closely, it becomes one of the most profitable early sorts. Market Gardeners cannot afford to be without this as it is a good "seller," round cabbages receiving always the preference if offered in competition with pointed heads. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.



WATER MELON,

Kleckley's Sweet.

Large oblong Melon, twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The Melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table Melon today. Monte Christo is very much like it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

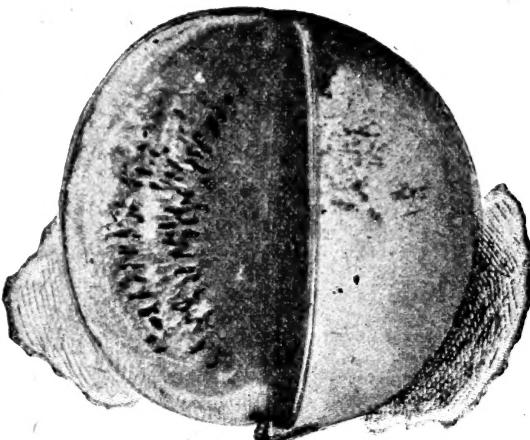


If you are growing Vegetables for Market and purchase in quantities larger than priced in this Catalogue, you can save money by submitting us a list of your wants, for prices, before purchasing.

KING AND QUEEN WATER MELON.

A Grand Melon from a Western Melon Specialist.

Average weight 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable melon in the world. It is very hardy, does well in any soil which grows melons, never sets an imperfect specimen on its vine. ripens every melon in less than 120 days, has not yet crossed with any other melon, has all within itself to produce. Its good qualities reflects its intelligence, it knows no higher source and refuses to associate with anything below it. It is mother and father of all melons; this is why a lady at the Salt Lake state fair, last fall, gave it the name of King and Queen. It is a prize taker anywhere, and we are the only seed house in America that can offer you seeds. These melons have been shipped into this market as late as December, and have sold at five cents per pound to the dining car service of the Rio Grande Western. Ripens on the vine third week of August and does not change its condition for ninety days if not bruised. Shell is as hard as an egg shell and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of the shell. Pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



THE ROCKY FORD.



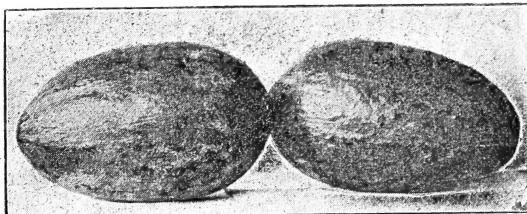
DELICIOUS
FLAVOR.

The
Most
Attractive
Musk
Melon
On
The
Market.

THE ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON. Most valuable introduction; has attained in an incredible short time a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from four and one-half to five inches in length, of a delicious flavor, very fine and smooth grained flesh, of a light green color throughout when ripe, from the district in which it has been for past several years so extensively grown, Rocky Ford, Colorado, and from which point these melons are shipped in their season by the car load to nearly every station in the United States, till the name Rocky Ford has become a synonym for excellence in cantaloupes. Few hotels remain whose tables are not supplied with this toothsome dainty, and for a breakfast delicacy this luscious little melon is without a rival. Its aroma is delightful, and no meal is complete without it in the melon season. In productiveness it equals any of the older sorts, making up in quality any number of melons for whatever it may lack in size. Recent experiments have determined its perfect adaptability to many parts of the west, and the up-to-date grower of melons for the market has a field already open to him by the enterprise of the Rocky Ford growers for this superior variety. The seed we offer is our own growing at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph of melons grown by us, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Be sure and include it in your order. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

The Oklahoma Cantaloupe.

This variety is similar to the Rocky Ford, equal in flavor, but of larger size. The originator of this melon writes to us as follows: "In placing the Oklahoma Cantaloupe before the public you need not hesitate to mention its blight proof nature nor drought resisting nature, as it certainly surpasses any one of the melon family in these two features that we have ever grown; and for shipping or eating qualities it certainly is unexcelled." Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



Khiva or Winter Musk Melon.

Musk melon for Christmas dinner? Yes, a delicious, sweet musk melon is a rare treat. You can have such, and from your own garden, if you plant the KHIVA. It is the most delicately flavored winter-keeping melon we have ever eaten. The flesh is white and very thick, 2 to 3 inches deep. The skin is firm with a grayish green color, slightly mottled. Is of egg shape, and weighs 12 to 30 lbs. Not real delicious until in November and later. They keep nicely until in January.

This melon is introduced by Mr. John F. Brown, a melon specialist of 15 years' experience—this alone is a grand recommend. Last season forty crates were shipped from Utah to Agricultural Department, Washington, arriving in perfect condition. Can furnish seed in limited quantities only. Price, 15c. per packet, 35c. per ounce.

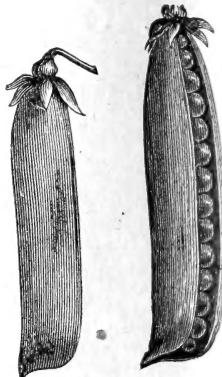
Prosperity, or Gradus Peas.

A Great Extra Early Wrinkled Pea.

This remarkable Pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is nearly or quite as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is sold under two names, but the two strains appear to be identical. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in spring, along with smooth Peas.

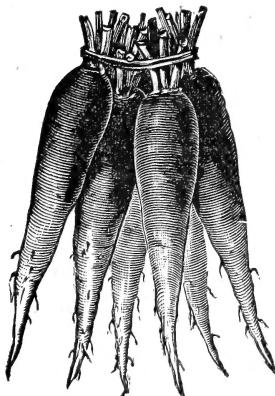
Gradus is a wrinkled Pea, with vine growing about 30 inches high. The pods are of a bright green color, and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as a Telephone and equally well filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 or more in a pod. The Peas are a first-class table quality and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand Pea in all respects.

Large Packet 10c., postpaid, 1 pt. 30c., 1 qt. 50c., postage extra.



New "Icicle" Radish.

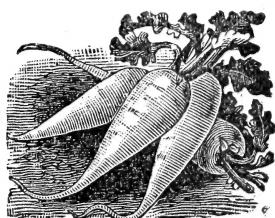
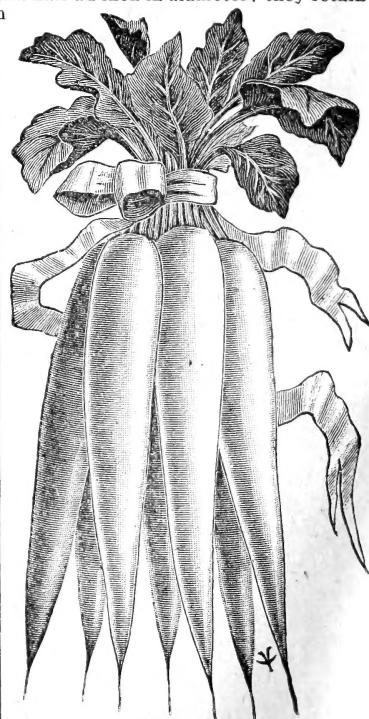
continue brittle, crisp and mild, until they are fully as large as those of the Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots superior to the finest red ones. Roots pure snowy white, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully six inches long and an inch n diameter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Barteldes Glass Radish.

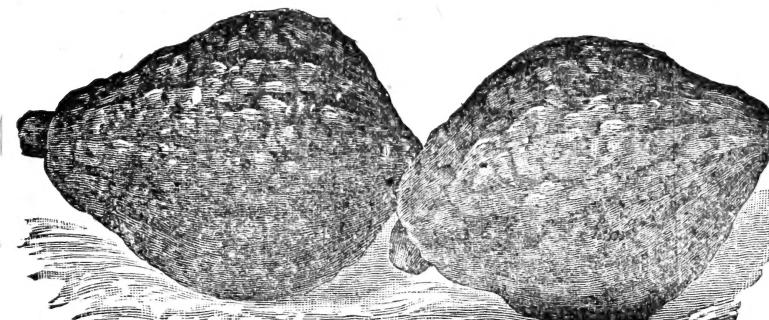
This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

Like the Denver Market Lettuce, we include it in the Novelties because it is worthy of special mention. Its crispness and earliness is remarkable. Our leading gardeners get their best margins from growing this radish. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



CHINESE WHITE or "CELESTIAL" RADISH.

This is the large white radish cultivated extensively by the Chinese gardeners about San Francisco. It keeps well into winter and is usually crisp and not strong. Our seed is direct from California. Supply limited. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Warty Hubbard Squash.

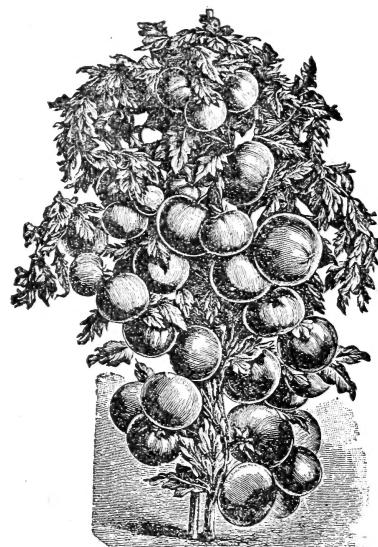
This is one of the best in quality of all the winter sorts, is attractive on the market, and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures long keeping qualities. High prices can be gotten in early spring market. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard, on account of its warty skin. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN HUBBARD SQUASH. This is a very distinct sort of the shape and smaller; earlier to mature and of a rich orange-red color, instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is a little deeper colored and fully as good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

Kansas Standard Tomato.

The "Kansas Standard" belongs to the potato-leaved section of tomatoes; is of a rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks which stand up well unless, which is often the case, it is pulled down by over abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or seven inches high, attains a height of from two and one-half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright glossy red color, and is produced in clusters of four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth, has very few seeds, meat firm and thick, has most excellent flavor, is of good size, rarely affected by rot or cracking, has a tough skin—a necessary quality for shipping, and which offers successful resistance to insects so destructive to other varieties, and is a first rate keeper. Specimens having been taken from vines and kept three weeks without showing the least signs of decay. The entire cluster ripens evenly at once and not here and there a few as in other sorts, a point of special merit that market gardeners will appreciate.

In planting, to get best results, set the plants in rows three feet apart and two feet from each other in rows. Train to stakes and keep all side shoots removed till the fourth cluster is formed. If this is closely observed you will have ripe tomatoes several weeks before your neighbors, who grow the old varieties. Pkt. 15c., 2 for 25c., oz. 50c.



SPANISH PEANUTS.

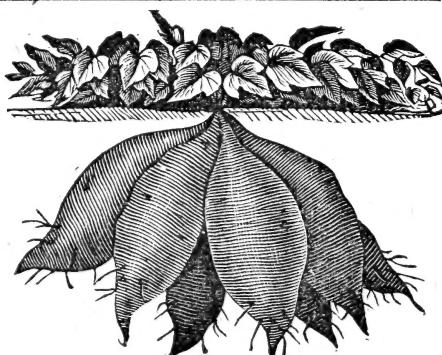
While this is not a new variety, it is the first season we have been enabled to procure a sufficient quantity of pure seed to offer to our customers, thus we mention it in our Novelty list, believing that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to plant this early maturing variety. Price, 1 lb. 20c. Postage 8c. pound extra.

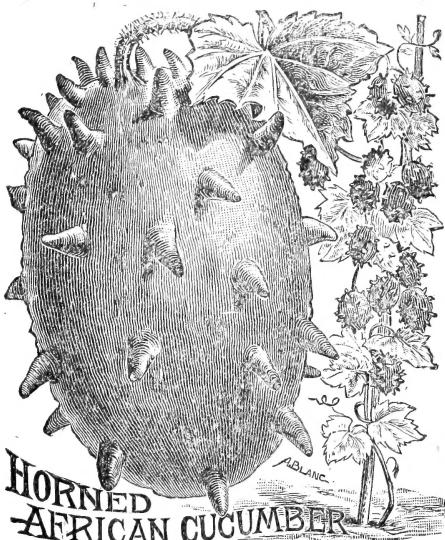
THE BLOOMING SWEET POTATO.

We never heard of a blooming sweet potato till last season when one of our customers offered us the plants of such a variety. We purchased 2,000 plants of him, and have now somewhat over 100 bushels of them in storage. It produces a flower like a Morning Glory, and besides this novelty of blooming, it is a first-class table sweet potato in every respect, dry and mealy. It matures early and is a good yielder. We shall plant this variety largely next season, and would advise our customers to try a few. Our supply is very limited; order early. One-fourth bushel 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.

The Vineless Sweet Potato.

This potato is not as particular about soil as the Yellow Jersey, hence adapted to grow over a wider range of country; is very early and can be grown farther north. The vines grow in a bunch over the hill, and can be cultivated with much less trouble than the old kind and dug as easily as the Irish potatoes. The color is golden yellow, shape as shown in the illustration. Flesh sweet and dry when cooked. Enormously productive, and keep well in a dry place away from frost. They mature one to two weeks earlier than the Yellow Jersey. The Vineless is the best dry weather sweet potato in the country. The vines grow in a bunch above the hill and drop down, covering the ground. In this position they afford a thick mulch right where it does the most good. They grow right along during the hottest weather. This potato will reduce the labor of producing a crop for the large grower and afford a luxury for thousands of families who cannot grow the old varieties, and produce the finest and most marketable crop of any variety in existence. Our supply is very limited. Pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.





HORNED AFRICAN CUCUMBER

The vine is handsome and exceedingly luxuriant. One hill will cover a trellis at least 10 feet square with a solid sheet of dark green through which the sun cannot penetrate. It is the fruit, however, which is the most curious and distinct feature. When the fruit ripen they turn a brilliant orange and yellow, and are then highly ornamental. These ripe fruits will keep sound and perfect for weeks. The young fruits make most excellent pickles and from this state up to their full size they can be eaten green. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM OR OXYEYED DAISY.

This very floriferous plant, which grows only about 18 inches high, is of a globular shape and very decorative, the white flowers open to four inches and more in diameter, and give an abundance of very handsome material for cutting. It comes true to seed. It is not particular as to soil, coming up every summer in the same beauty for many years, and outlasts the severest winter. Pkt. 10c.

Rocky Mountain Columbine.

This is Colorado's emblematic flower, and is also embodied in our trade mark. The shade of blue in the blossom is a color not easily described and yet remembered by all who have ever seen it in the Rocky Mountains. We have shipped both plants and seeds to foreign countries as well as to nearly every state in the Union. It is perfectly hardy, grows one to three feet high and produces blooms in greatest profusion. Is decidedly of different shape blossom from the common Aquilegia. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. Pkt. seed 15c. Strong Roots in season, each 20c., 3 for 50c., postpaid.



New Nasturtium, "Chameleon."

This new Nasturtium is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. We find that in richness and variety of color it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. This characteristic, as well as the wonderful richness of the unusual markings, has been fixed in both the tall and dwarf forms, and we recommend both strains heartily to every grower of even the smallest garden.

We furnish both Tall and Dwarf separately. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c., 1 oz. 25c.

New Ivy Leaved Climbing Nasturtium.

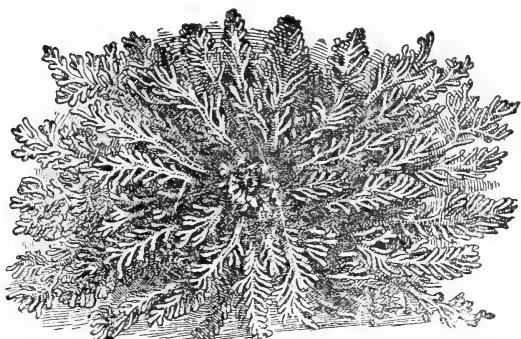
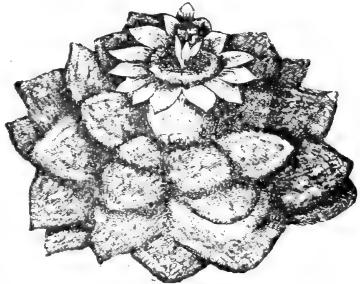
This is the most distinct and showy variety, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The plants are of strong running growth; the leaves are deep rich green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling in form and veining those of the hardy English Ivy. The distinct foliage is shown to the greatest advantage where the leaves are closely clustered at the tips of the growing shoots. The flowers are of the deepest and richest glowing scarlet, comparatively small in size, but of most distinct form, the petals being slender, finely feathered. This new Ivy-leaved Nasturtium is also desirable as a trailing vine for planting in hanging baskets, vases or for winter pot culture in the house. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., oz. 25c.

For a Full Assortment of Choice Nasturtiums,
See Page 53.

THE LIVING ROCK.

The Wonder of Wonders of the Plant Kingdom.

Will live and bloom for years without being planted or watered. Called by the Indians "the Star Rock" and "Dry Whiskey." Noted as an Intoxicant from the fact that when chewed it produces more or less inebriation. This rare and marvelous plant is found on the top of arid, barren, rocky limestone mountains, at great altitudes, in Mexico, where it is too hot and dry in the summer for other vegetation, and too cold in the winter for even animal life. It will live and thrive in all extremes of temperature, and does well in a Northern climate when all the native plants perish from cold. It retains sufficient moisture and substance to furnish a bloom for years, without being planted or watered, and will bloom in a trunk, a room, or wherever it may be. It is called the "Living Rock" because it is so hardy; scarcely any kind of neglect or bad treatment will injure the plant, unless it be too much water; at its home rains does not fall, sometimes for years. It blooms in September and October, and has a very beautiful variegated flower imbedded in a white silky wool areoëe. The plant is very scarce and extremely difficult to find. Price by mail 35c. each; 3 for \$1.

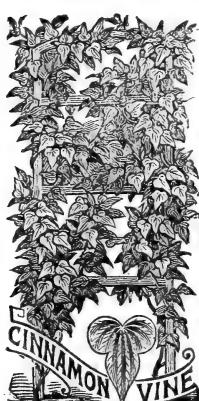
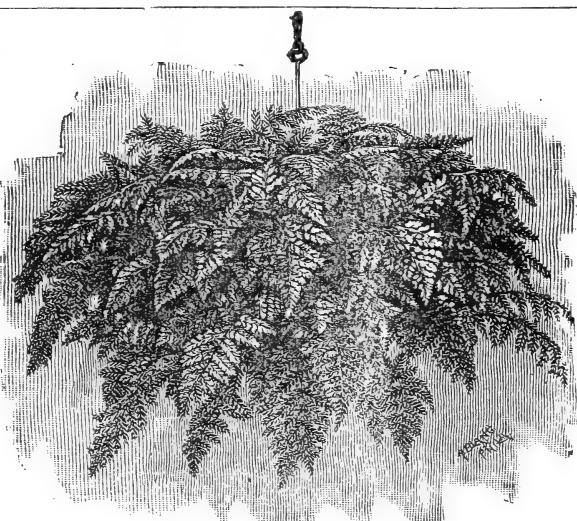


Japanese or Mikado Fern Balls.

A GRAND HOUSE PLANT NOVELTY.

It consists of fern roots about the size of a pencil woven outside and around a ball of moss. These roots produce beautiful sprays of ferns from eyes at nearly every inch of their length, and when well started resemble the illustration. Can be suspended or grown on a dish. Full directions are printed on a special circular.

Price 75c. each. If to be sent by mail 85c. each.



Beautiful, Fragrant, Cinnamon Vines.

Beautiful Leaves, Dainty Flowers, Exquisite Perfume. The Cinnamon Vine, from the Oriental land, is one of the most charming of climbers, and will quickly surround your arbor, window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. Perfectly hardy—thriving everywhere, and once planted will grow for many years, and be a source of constant delight to the possessor. The Vines often run 25 to 40 feet, and when trained over and about a window or veranda is universally admired, while its many clusters of delicate, unique white flowers, send out an amount of delicious fragrance that is as truly wonderful as it is indescribable. Beautiful, Hardy, Entrancingly Fragrant. Grows in shade or sun—wet or dry. No insects ever trouble—no winter harms. Once planted will grow a lifetime. One Strong Root by mail post-paid 10c., 5 roots 25c., 12 roots 50c.

RUSSIAN SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A grain of wonderful hardness and productiveness, introduced in a limited way three seasons ago, long enough to convince us of its value to our western farmers and stock raisers.

Mr. Lindemeier, of Larimer County, Colorado, says:

This grain grows tall like rye and matures as early as barley, and each year when tested by the side of each it has yielded twice as much per acre as oats and three bushels to one of barley, and is a much better feed for stock than either. It yields from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre, and from four to six tons of straw hay.

You who are interested in your own success will admit that if possible we want to raise grain that is adapted to this country. We are satisfied from experience that this is the coming feed for all kinds of stock. Tough and hardy, it stands the drouth better than any other grain, making it a sure crop.

It is a grain to sow for profit. Your chickens and geese, your horses and colts, your cows and calves, your sheep, lambs and swine, all will eat it eagerly and flourish.

The culture of Speltz is simplicity itself. Its just as easy as sowing oats or wheat. Prepare your land as you would for wheat or oats, and sow at the rate of 75 or 100 pounds per acre. Sow very early in the spring, and do not let it stand until it gets too ripe before cutting as any grain that yields well shells easily. In the green state it makes an excellent pasture.

Judge Case Broderick's, of Holton, Kansas, experience with Emmer:

As requested, I write of the production of Emmer. This grain is of Russian origin, and is sometimes erroneously called "Speltz."

About the middle of March I planted fifty bushels of seed on thirty-three acres of ground which had been plowed last fall. The seed was put in with a press drill, and the drill was followed by a heavy roller. The intention was to drill a bushel and a half of seed to the acre, which was sufficient, though more would probably be required if broadcast.

The ground was dry, and during the latter part of March, and through the month of April, the weather was exceedingly cool. The Emmer came up in about ten days, grew steadily until the rains came about the first of May, and it then commenced spreading. The light frosts of April made no impression on the plant and the seed having been drilled east and west, the severe winds of that month wrought no injury. After the plants commenced stooling and spreading the weeds were effectually smothered and the Emmer clearly became monarch of the situation. Insects did not trouble nor rust blight it. It stood erect against rain and wind storm, while oats around it were blown and injured.

The Emmer was harvested before the grain was over-ripe so as to make most of the straw. It was threshed from the field and made one thousand fifty-two bushels to the acre, and weighing forty-two pounds to the bushel. There were about two tons of straw per acre. The straw ranks high, especially as roughage for cattle. The grain takes the place of oats and is superior in some respects, having more body.

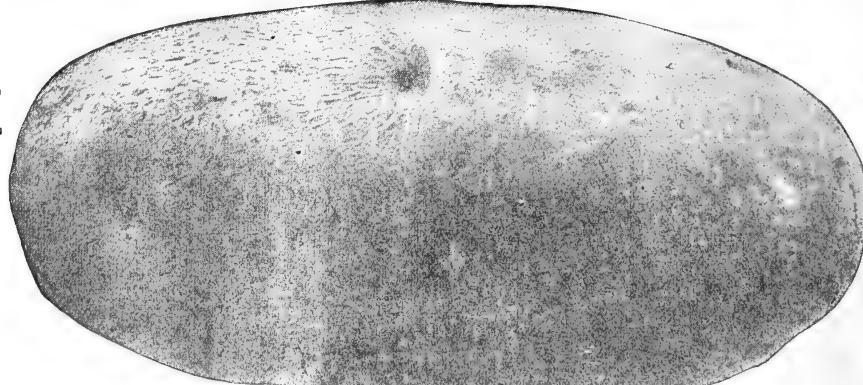
The ground upon which this crop was grown was by continuous corn cropping, so that this test is hardly a fair one as to the production of either grain or straw. Stronger ground would surely produce larger results, though the crop is not believed to be exacting on the soil. I believe that this will be a valuable crop for northern Kansas, if planted early. Emmer is the product of a cold climate, and should be planted here as early in March as conditions will allow, so that it can make its start before the long hot days set in.

Two experiments have been made in this (Jackson) county aside from mine, Judge E. E. Rafter and William Werton of Holton, each raised a few acres this year, and the yield in both cases was satisfactory.

We purchased the entire crop of Judge Broderick and offer same at the following prices: Lb. 25c., 3 lbs. 60c., prepaid. By freight, peck 50c., bu. \$1.50. Special prices on large quantities.

PAT'S CHOICE

Greatest
Of All
Late
Potatoes.



This splendid late variety was introduced for the first time last year. It is a seedling of the Seneca Beauty, which it resembles. It is two weeks earlier than Seneca Beauty, does not boil to pieces as its parent does, and is of even better quality. It originated in Minnesota with Mr. Frank N. Kirkpatrick, who sold the whole stock to Mr. W. H. Heald, of South Dakota. Mr. Heald writes as follows:

Last year my "Pat's Choice" potatoes yielded more in field culture than Rural No. 2, Garman No. 1 or World's Fair, when all varieties made good yields, and this year when yields of all potatoes were reduced by drouth my Pat's Choice yielded nearly double what the above named varieties did and the tubers were handsomer and of finer shape, while in table qualities, for my taste, it far excels any of them. They mature two weeks earlier than R. N. Y. No. 2. They set their tubers early and grow through the whole season. And they are dry and mealy and fine eating as soon as they become of eatable size.

Prices of Pat's Choice for 1903. By mail, lb. 35c., 3 lbs. 65c. By freight, pk. 60c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

COPYRIGHTED
BY ABLANC

GARDEN SEEDS BY MAIL.

We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, post paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clovers, Grains, Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittances 8 cents per pound to cover postage. Half pounds sold at pound rates.

For Special Premiums See Inside Page of Front Cover.

ARTICHOKE.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base, very thick and fleshy. This is the French Artichoke, the large flower buds of which are so highly esteemed, and is very different from the plant cultivated for its fleshy roots or tubers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

ASPARAGUS.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to thirty sprouts from one to one and half inch in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

THE PALMETTO. This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE. An entirely new and magnificent variety of asparagus, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent white plants from seed. There is no question but this is the greatest advance of the last quarter century in asparagus improvements, and no grower can afford to be without it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Roots of above varieties 30c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, by mail.

BEANS.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra)

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. See novelties.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. See novelties.

EARLY MOHAWK. About the hardiest; will endure a slight frost, and hence valuable for first planting; productive and excellent. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. An early snap-short variety, producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Very bushy; erect. Pods long, flat, straight. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE. Is ten days earlier than any other stock of Valentine beans ever offered. In addition to this, it is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. A single trial cannot but convince the most skeptical that it is all we claim. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

REFUGEE, or BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE. Matures in forty days after germination; pods round and fine in flavor. Habit of growth vigorous—requires twice the ordinary room. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.50.

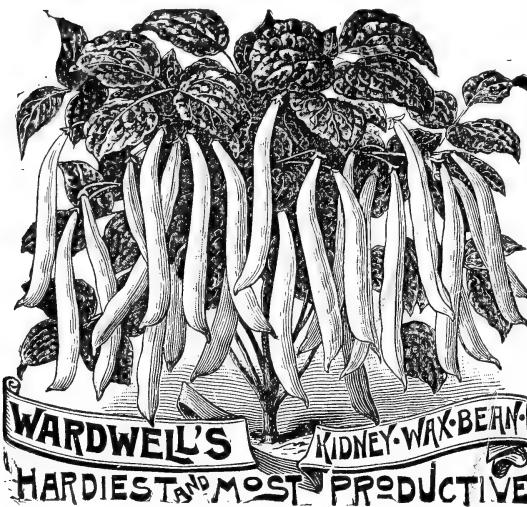
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DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Vines are very compact. Pods medium length. It is undoubtedly the best variety for green shelled beans, in which condition they are very large; also good as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROW or CORN HILL. A large round oval white bean, of excellent quality, shelled green or dry.

Very tender, rich and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field. Pkt. 5c., pt. 10c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25.
BROAD WINDSOR. This class is very hardy, and should be planted as soon as the soil is in good state in the spring. Plant four inches apart, and two inches deep, in hills four feet apart. To insure well filled pods, pinch off the tops as soon as pods begin to set. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50.

WAX POD VARIETIES.



DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods five to six inches in length. The pods are almost without flesh, and with decided strings when of good size, one of the best for canners as it does not discolor. It is also a good shipper. The dry seed, being white and of medium size, is desirable also for winter market as a shell bean. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER. Richest and finest flavor, and estimated to be the best of pole beans. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

CAROLINA. A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, and more prolific in pod. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

LAZY WIFE. This sort is popular in many localities. As its name indicates, a handful of choice, stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. A showy bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

CUTSHORT or CORNHILL. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn; pods short, round and tender; beans nearly oblong. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. A very prolific sort, with showy pods. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The Early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of three to six and are a beautiful golden yellow color, and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used shelled or as a string bean. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

SCARLET RUNNER or FLOWERING BEAN. Very desirable for trellis, or to cover old fences, etc. While the green seed pods are edible the attractiveness is the profuse scarlet blossoms. Pkt. 5c., pt. 20c., qt. 35c.

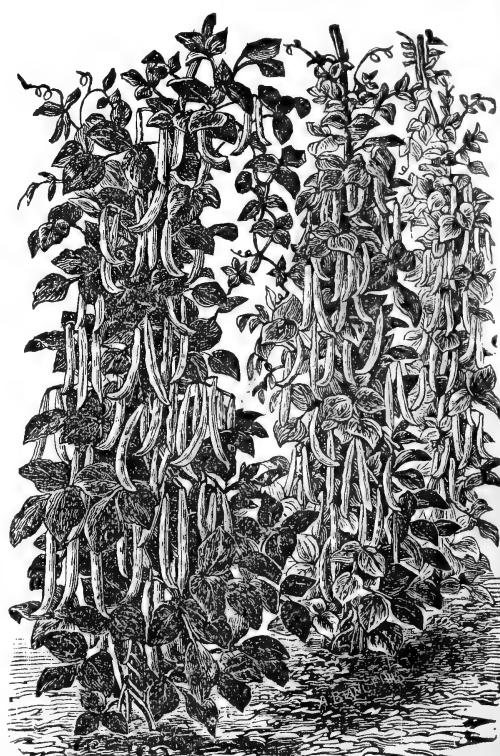
DWARF BLACK WAX. Known in many localities as "Butter Beans." A very superior Snap-short, ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish-white, fine flavor. Continues in bearing 40 days. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX. A distinct extra early wax bean; vigorous and productive. Pods large and of good color, growing uniform and well together. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

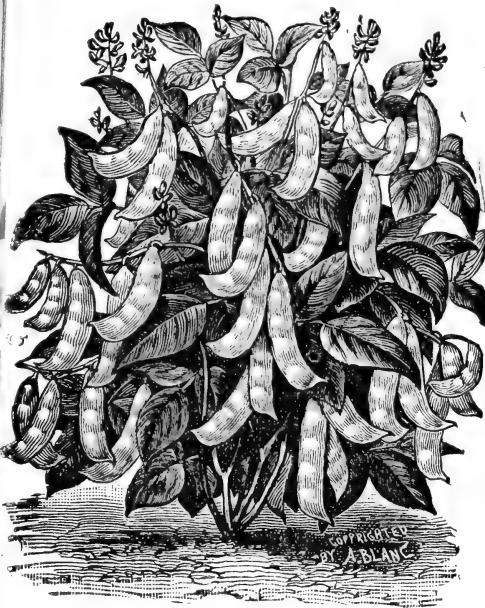
CURRIES RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX. It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it as nearly rust-proof as any good wax bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. This variety is pronounced to be the very best dwarf bean known. The pods are large long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a Shell Bean, for winter use, it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. We consider this new variety the best of all the wax beans. It is early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless and of a fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and out-yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.



Golden Cluster Wax.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

THE LENTZ. It is as early as the Egyptian, flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young; very productive, good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ECLIPSE. It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top, very sweet, very fine, and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

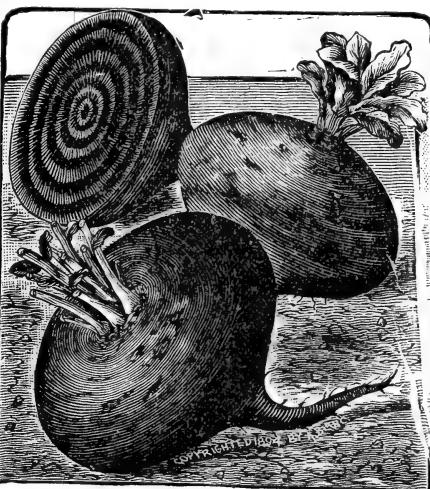
EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP. Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice it to say, it is the best variety for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Of handsome round shape; the skin is very deep, blood-red in color; the flesh is also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality; the beets grow regularly of good marketable size. They mature early and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch beet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LONG BLOOD RED. An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists drouth better than any of the other varieties of beets;

color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SWISS CHARD or SILVER BEET. A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later, the plants form broad flat, beautifully white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.



Edmand's Blood Turnip.

BEANS—BUSH LIMA.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

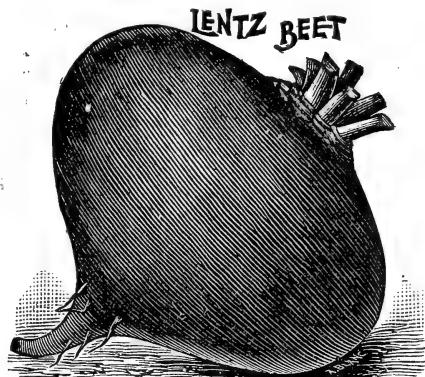
HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The New Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. The size of the leaves are like small Lima. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. It is the true bush form of the old Large Lima Pole Beans. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular bush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred fine pods similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

BEETS.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. The earliest and best turnip-shape beet in the market, being more globular than its parent the Early Egyptian. Market gardeners should take no other variety for early market. Supply is limited this season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 80c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. A very popular early turnip-shape variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Early Blood Turnip. Crosby's Egyptian. Egyptian. Eclipse.

SUGAR BEETS

—AND—

MANGEL WURZELS.

For Stock Feeding.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre, if for sugar factory 12 to 20 pounds per acre.

Any following Varieties, not prepaid, 5 lb. lots at 25c. per lb.

When wanted in large quantities write us for prices.

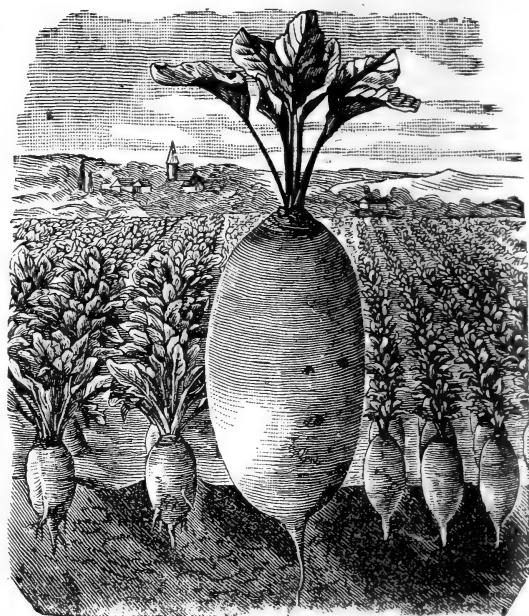
RED TOP SUGAR BEET. It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

SILESIAN SUGAR. This is the old well known form of sugar beet long raised in this country for feeding, and the variety mainly grown abroad for sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

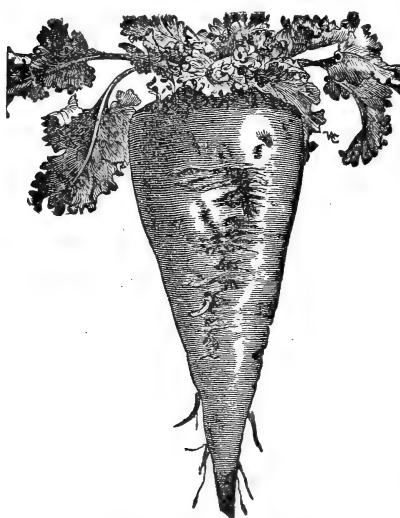
VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. A variety out of which much sugar has been made: skin cream color; flesh white; an average of fifteen tons per acre can be produced. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL. A particularly fine stock of Mangels. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.



Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.



White Klein Wanzeben.

RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL. A large round variety, of excellent quality, productive and a good keeper; color light red, flesh white; better adapted to shallow soil than the long varieties. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL. More delicate than the long red; more easily pulled. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous crop, and said to be one of the most nutritious Mangels in cultivation. Color bright yellow. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

BROCCOLI.

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

PURPLE CAPE. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Brussels Sprouts.

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. **Sow in seed bed middle of spring, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.



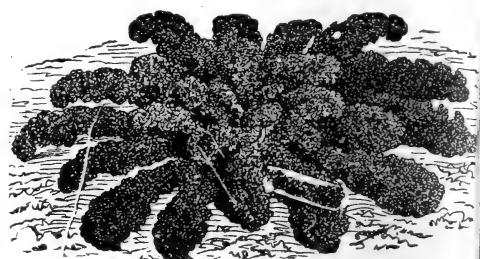
Brussels Sprouts.

Borecole or Kale.

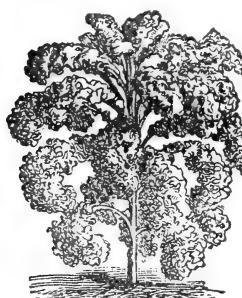
DWARF GREEN GERMAN. Sow in autumn for "sprouts or 'greens'." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage. Desirable in every garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

DWARF PURPLE GERMAN. A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ 40c.

TALL GREEN CURLLED SCOTCH. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



Dwarf German.



Tall Green Curled Scotch.

We pay postage on all garden seeds priced per oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and pound, except Beans, Corn, Peas and Onion Sets.



All-Head Early Cabbage.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES. One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed in its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

EARLY YORK. This is one of the earliest varieties—deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use but also for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$2.50.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and it produces very fine, large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

Barteldes HIGH GRADE CABBAGE

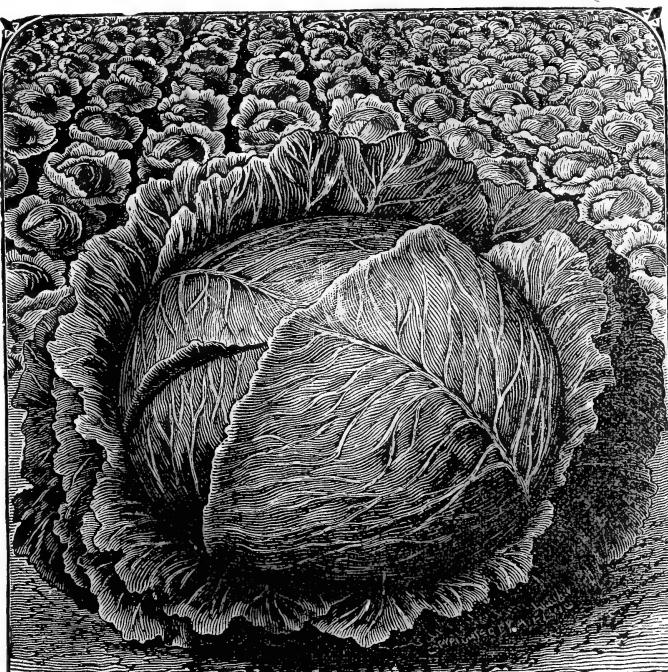
1902 CROP.

One ounce will make about 2,000 plants.

THE HOLLANDER, or BALL HEAD. See novelties.

EARLY SPRING. A very early flat head variety. See novelties.
ALL-HEAD EARLY CABBAGE. It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS CABBAGE. Produces fair sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. Does not form as large a head as "Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage for early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.



Fottler's Brunswick.

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield—about 12,000 to the acre—Flat Dutch, Fottlers, etc., producing no larger heads, can only be grown at the rate of 8,000 to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

ALL SEASONS. A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to half as large again. As a rule, our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new cabbage being large and also thick through make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, for fall or spring market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

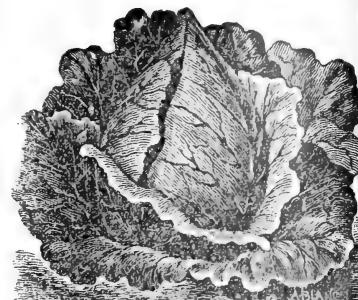
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK. This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

For our Western Market no Cabbage is more generally cultivated than the WINNINGSTADT, either for early, or late planting for winter use. See page 13 for description and prices.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD. This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD. This is without doubt the largest variety in the world of the Cabbage family. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is, indeed, mammoth, ranging from that of a half bushel measure to that of a two bushel basket. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.



Early Winningstadt.



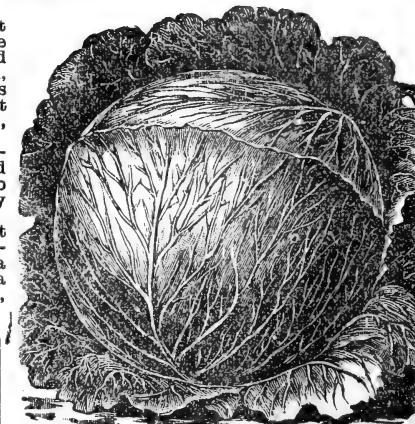
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.

SUREHEAD. Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best Cabbage for main crops. It is uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers: for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

Every Gardener can derive benefit from reading the book
"CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER FOR PROFIT," by Lupton.
We will mail it for 30c.



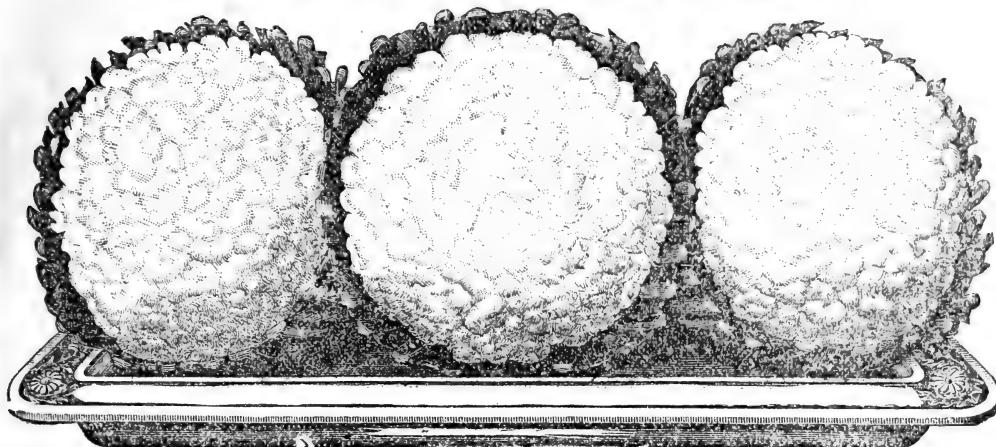
Surehead.

HOLLAND OR DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE,

Described among our Novelties. It is sure to give satisfaction.

—TRY THE—

CAULIFLOWER.



'Danish Snowball.'

One ounce will produce 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. This variety, by innumerable trials, has established the claims made for it. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun. We think it equal to the Henderson Snowball in every respect and consider it a valuable market variety for early and late. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. (Selected.) This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. Planted in rich soil early in the spring heads eight to ten inches in diameter can be marketed in July. Pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$3, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.

EARLY PARIS. A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., oz. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM. It is of dwarf growth, very early, hardy and stands dry weather. Is considered by the French gardeners to be one of the best sorts. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which renders it desirable for early use. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

CARROTS.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Three pounds for one acre.

EXTRA EARLY SHORT FORCING. An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor; small growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 85c.

OX-HEART or GUERANDE. This new French carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 85c.

CHANTENAY. One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder and of fine table qualities. It grows five or six inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, tender and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table and market use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 85c.

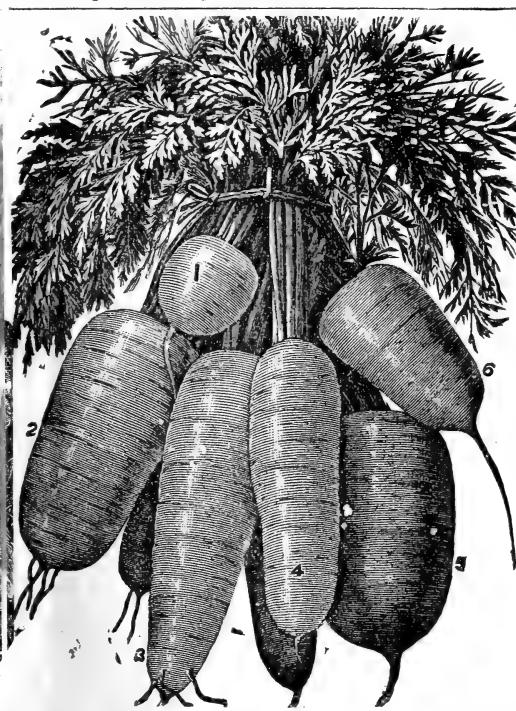
DANVERS HALF LONG ORANGE. A decided acquisition of the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. Top medium, finely divided, dark; roots medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange, flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

LONG ORANGE. The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, seen above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size, on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Same as above, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



- 1. Early Forcing.
- 2. Danvers.
- 3. Long Orange.
- 4. Chantenay.
- 5. Ox-Heart.
- 6. Early Horn.

6 pounds or more of one variety of Carrots, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.

CELERY.

One ounce will make about 2,500 plants.

Book "Celery for Profit." Illustrated. 20c., postpaid.

WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because, naturally, the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and hearts are white, by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

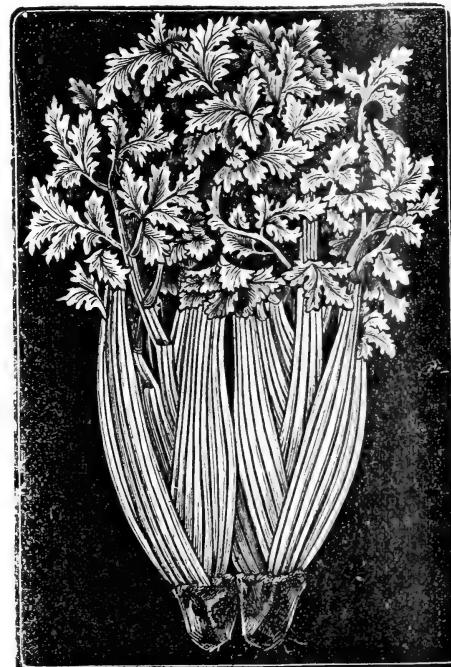
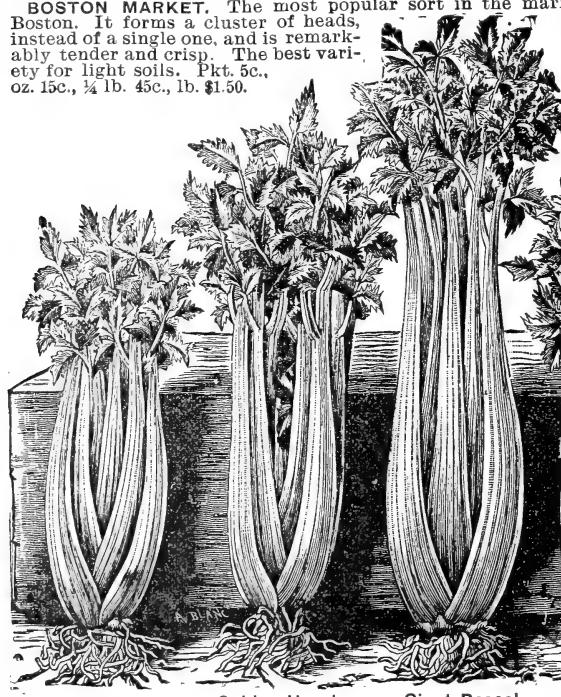
PINK PLUME. This is identical in all respects, except in coloring, with the popular White Plume, the leaf-stalks being heavily tinged with red. When properly blanched this fades to a faint pink tint in the ribs of the silvery-white stalks, and is also delicately shaded in the leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The plant is of beautiful appearance, of close habit, compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this variety is selected with special care in France. It is the strain for market gardeners, also family garden. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best satisfaction. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

GOLDEN HEART. A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON MARKET. The most popular sort in the market of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

LARGE WHITE SOLID. The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50

HALF DWARF. When blanched it is of a yellowish-white, making it very ornamental for the table; is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch grown under the same conditions. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED. Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced, used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Celery Plants can be supplied in June and July.

CORN SALAD.

BROAD LEAVED. Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills; cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

COLLARDS.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREEOLE. This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Corn Salad.

Barteldes

Sweet Corn.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY SWEET CORN. The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The ears are twelve-rowed, and very much larger than the old Cory, white-cobbed, and covered with very large, white grains of good quality. No other sweet corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety, and the gardener who wishes to get the cream of the trade should make his first planting of this best of extra early sorts. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

WHITE COB CORY. Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest. For a strictly early for first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown extra early matured seed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

RED COB CORY. This is the original Cory corn, having tint of red on the kernels with reddish cob. While later than either above it is preferred by many for its sweetness. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk three feet: not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Of weak habit, requiring good cultivation and land of high fertility. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

PERRY'S HYBRID. A very fine early variety, full as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is reddish. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

CROSBY'S EARLY. Most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

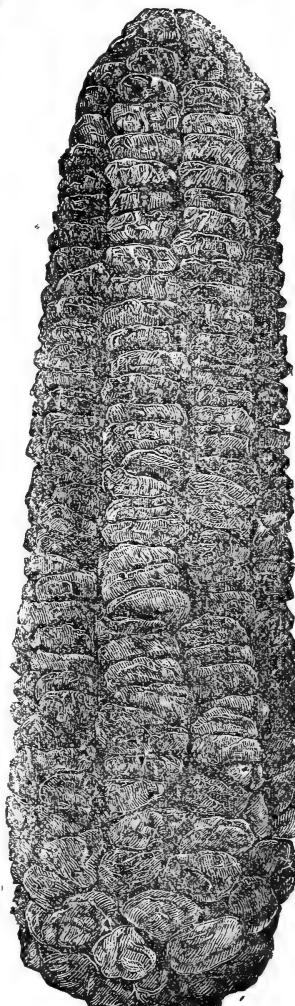
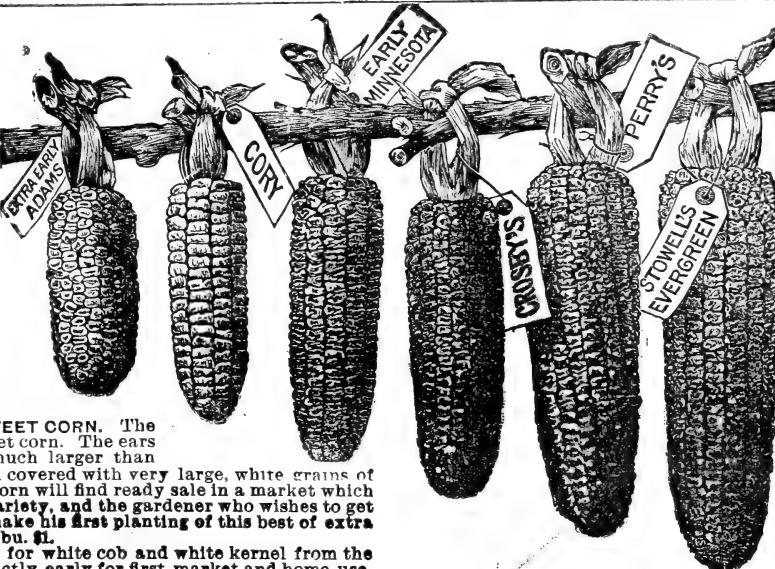
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession is necessary to every garden. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN. This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two to three pounds; quality very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Evergreen, and the cobs are large; the kernels are flatter. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

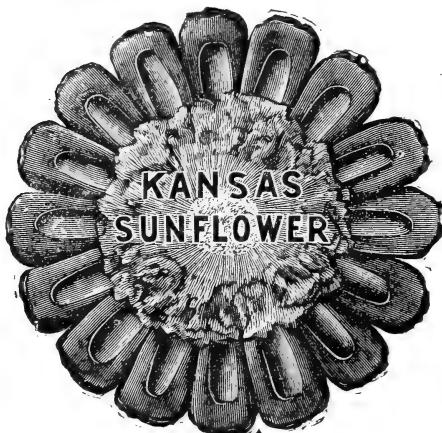
Egyptian. This is among the best of the large varieties of sweet corn. It is of vigorous habit, the stalks averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size, and very productive. It is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor, surpassing all others. Invaluable for canning. Pkt. 3c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweet and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn is not equaled in tenderness and sweetness by any other sort. Pkt. 5c., qu. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

Parties desiring Sweet Corn to sow thickly for fodder will do well to write us. We always have lots very suitable for that purpose.



Mammoth White Cory.



C
O
R
N



KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN (90 days). This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging one foot in length and about two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing for us this year in ninety days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder.

Have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder and can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large early yellow corn. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

IOWA SILVER MINE CORN (90 days). The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length and often weigh one and a half pounds. They are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about ninety days, being about one week earlier than Champion White Pearl. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 200 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

KING OF THE EARLIEST (85 days). The earliest dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of dent or flint corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

FORSYTHE'S FAVORITE (95 days). Widely advertised as the most prolific white corn grown. It is a medium early variety; has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre; the ears are very large, grain deep and pure white. Have grown it for several years; it does well and can recommend it highly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 days). This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 1. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

IMPROVED LEAMING (90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easily. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days). The stock is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We commend it highly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

EARLY MASTODON (100 days). This new variety has the largest ear and largest grain of any early dent corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and make the finest shelled corn of all, being purely dent of two shades of white and yellow. Can be grown with equal success in all sections. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

HICKORY KING (110 days). This new corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk or ears than any other variety. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

WHITE KANSAS KING (110 days). This new variety is the result of careful breeding of Champion White Pearl to Hickory King. It has medium high and very strong stock and stands heavy winds and storms without being blown down. The ears set on heavy stems. It bears generally two ears to the stalk, and had some with as many as four to the stalk. The grains are long shaped like Champion White Pearl and the cob is small like Hickory King. The ears weigh heavy, averaging nearly one pound each and have ten to fourteen rows. This corn husks easily. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (110 days). The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be possible to have. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.50.

IOWA GOLD MINE (90 days). It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

BRAZILIAN, or STOOLING FLOUR CORN. This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two or three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a finer flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour, also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

POP CORN

OR

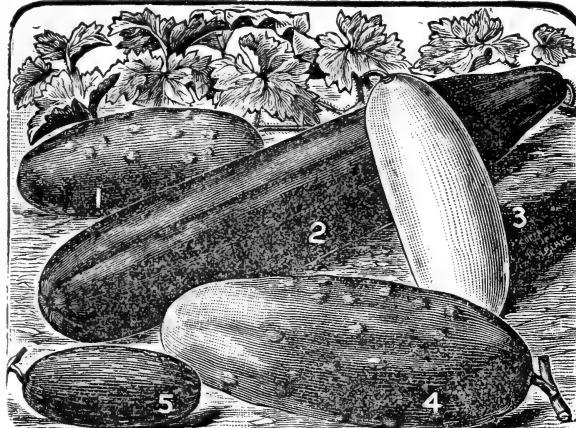
PARCHING.

WHITE PEARL. Our common market variety. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Pkt. 5c., 20c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

(Postage 15c. per qt. extra.)



1. Early Frame. 2. Long Green. 3. White Wonder.
4. White Spine. 5. Chicago Pickling.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLING. A very short variety of the "Frame" type, abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

BOSTON PICKLING. A distinct variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston market as a pickle. Medium long, a great producer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at end, with very large and prominent spines, color deep green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

SIBERIAN. Absolutely the earliest cucumber grown. Cucumbers five inches long, grown in open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free-bearing variety, and for early forcing purposes, or for slicing, it is the most valuable addition ever made. Try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

COOL AND CRISP. The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers, will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more climbing in its habit. It quickly climbs on poles or trellises same as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. Quality is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



Everbearing Cucumber.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. A selected strain of the White Spine. At same time makes long growth—10 to 12 inches. The variety for forcing and early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the west. When matured is nine to twelve inches long, very solid and crisp, retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickling if picked promptly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

WHITE WONDER. The cucumbers are thickly set throughout the length of the vine, uniform in color, shape and size. They average about eight inches long by two to two and a half inches through; skin is thin, but tough, and the pearly white flesh is exquisitely fine in quality, quite brittle, remains solid for a long time. Ivory white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

GIANT PERA. Variety remarkable for its size, often attaining a length of eighteen inches and ten inches in circumference. Notwithstanding this immense size, their quality is excellent. They are fit to eat at all stages of their growth, even when full grown, and are free from the green cucumber taste. We know every purchaser of this seed will be immensely pleased. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. This variety, used exclusively for pickling, is a species distinct from the common cucumber. It is very small, length from two to three inches, a strong growing sort, and should be planted five feet apart. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

CUCUMBERS.

One oz. will plant about 50 hills. Two lbs. one acre.

PARISIAN PICKLE. A decidedly distinct variety, most suited for making French pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

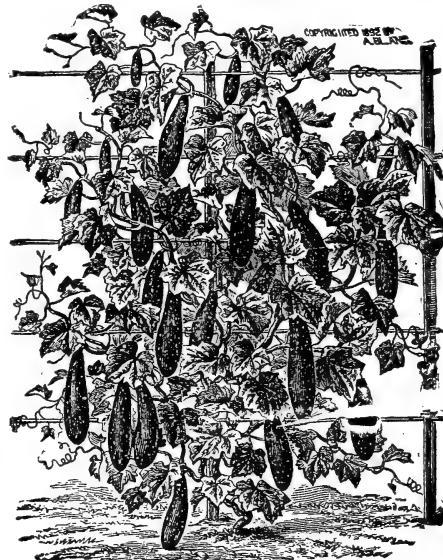
EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles the Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only four inches long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

EARLY CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN. Excellent for table use, being tender and well flavored, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

EARLY FRAME. Productive of growth; vigorous, early, fruit medium size and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

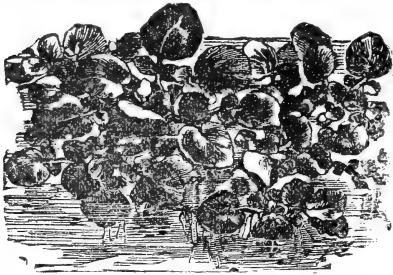
NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety. It is very productive, of medium size and always straight and smooth. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



Japanese Climbing.

NEW EVERBEARING. It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vine continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The one vine exhibits at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color and just the size for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.



Water Cress.

CRESS or PEPPER-GRASS.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

CRESS—TRUE WATER.

Is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.



Cress or Pepper-Grass.

GOURDS. (See page 50. Flower Seeds.)**CHICORY.**

LARGE ROOTED. A hardy plant, introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of the prepared root are exported to this country. May be used to good advantage and pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall the roots required to be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment to carrots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

CHIVES.

The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers and a mass of green leaves, but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Roots 20c per bunch, post paid.

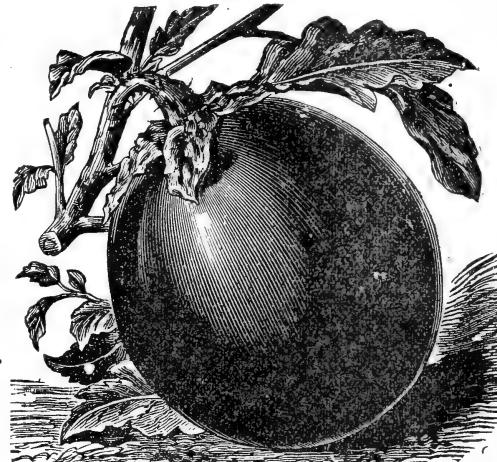
EGG PLANT. 1 oz. will produce 1,000 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home gardens. It is practically spineless which is a great advantage in handling. Our Stock is the true large purple, direct from the best growers in New Jersey. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

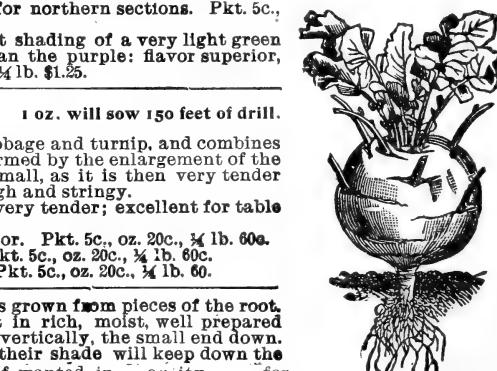
EARLY LONG PURPLE. This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive. Fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture, Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

LOUISIANA VERY EARLY DWARF PURPLE. Earliest of all. It resembles the New York Improved in shape and color; is smaller and earlier; valuable for northern sections. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

WHITE PEARL. The fruit is pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape, and as large or larger than the purple: flavor superior, delicate, fine grained; good boiled and fried. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



New York Improved Large Purple.



Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

KOHL-RABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

1 oz. will sow 150 feet of drill.

The Kohl-Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Same as above, only differs in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

WHITE GIANT. A good sort for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PURPLE GIANT. Differs from the preceding in color only. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

HORSE-RADISH. Horse-radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root. Culture.—Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of root 18 inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small roots 20c. per dozen, 85c. per 100, post paid. If wanted in quantity for prices.



Large Garlic Bulbs.

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six to eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Large bulbs, 1lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for 80c., post paid. Write for prices on large lots.

ENDIVE.

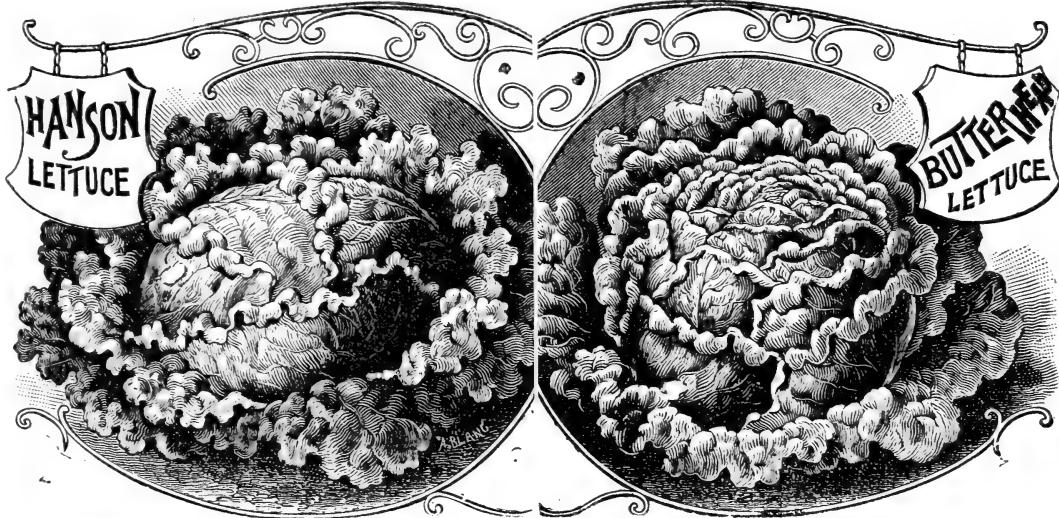
1 oz. will sow 15 feet of drill.

GREEN CURLED. A desirable salad, when bleached by exclusion from the sun. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. A large summer variety; very productive, and one of the best. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Endive.



LETTUCE.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

BARTELDES DENVER MARKET. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. This stock is grown expressly for gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

BIG BOSTON. This new variety resembles the well known Boston Market Lettuce, but produces heads almost double the size, and matures a week later. Endures hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD. It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed, or superior flavor and very hard. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish, red on edge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Barteldes Denver Market.

NEW YORK MARKET. Heads almost as solid as an early summer cabbage, which, in general form, it somewhat resembles. It branches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and entirely free from bitterness. The color on the outside is distinct in shade from any other lettuce, and may be described as a clear, deep apple green. On the inside, yellowish-white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Curled or Loose Leaved Lettuces.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass, rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED. One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



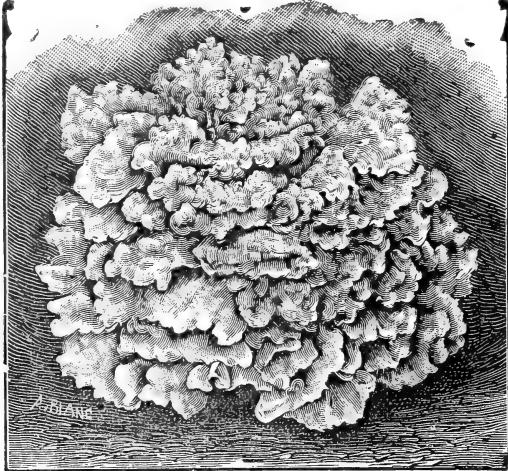
Silver Ball.

LETTUCE—CONTINUED.

EARLY CURLLED SILESIAN. The old favorite; of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth; crisp, golden leaves with finely curled edges. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

GRAND RAPIDS. As a lettuce for green house forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot, and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE. The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Grand Rapids.

LEEK.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

LARGE LONDON or SCOTCH FLAG. This Leek is reported more delicate than the onion for soup, etc. Sown in seed bed middle of spring, when the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe between them. With good culture they may be grown five or six inches in circumference. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.



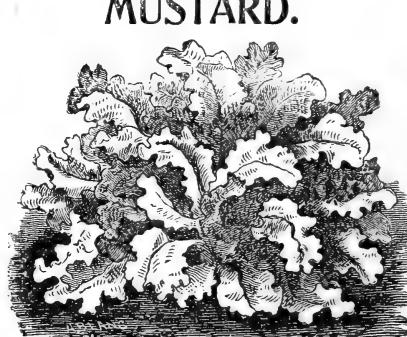
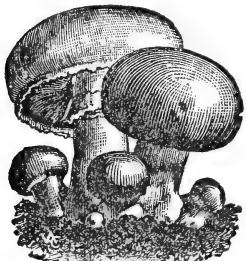
Large London or Scotch Flag.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed or in beds prepared in the open air, in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap, which is cold, and the inside, which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality.

When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a dry spot for a foundation, mark out the bed which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until eighteen or twenty inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is about 74 degrees. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine, light soil and press down evenly and protect from heavy rains. The mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season.

After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry; use lukewarm water only. Per brick 25c., 5 lbs. \$1, postpaid. By express 10 lbs. \$1.



MUSTARD.

OKRA or GOMBO.

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

The young, green seed-pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

DWARF. Prolific, early, long-podded and productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TALL. Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties, the pods are not rigid, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

GIANT CURLLED or CHINESE. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

BROWN or BLACK. The common small-seeded variety. More pungent than the White. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

MUSK MELONS.

One ounce will plant about 60 hills. Three pounds per acre.

15c per lb. may be deducted when 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered, not prepaid.

Much of the melon seed offered throughout the country, is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been marketed. We do not sell any but the choicest seed.

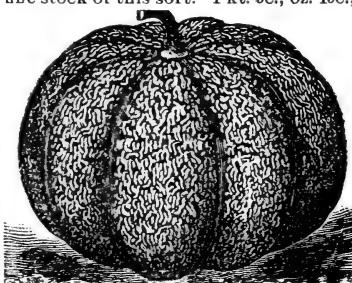
GREEN FLESH VARIETIES.

THE ROCKY FORD. We are pioneer handlers of this seed. See description and prices in novelties.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON. A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy, and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

NETTED GEM. This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.25.



Montreal Market.

CASSABA, or LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval-shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

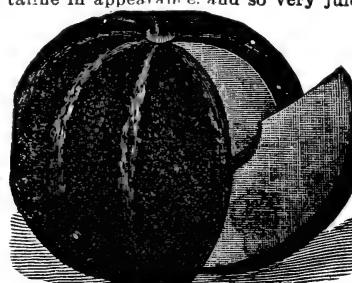
BAY VIEW. A large, prolific, and fine flavored, green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Cassaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

PINE APPLE. Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, tapering to stem, medium sized, light ribs and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all the melons for home use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

SALMON FLESHED VARIETIES.

KHIVA or WINTER. A truly winter variety. See novelties.

EMERALD GEM. This is a new variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, white ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.



Emerald Gem.

MILLER'S CREAM. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid—the seed cavity being remarkably small. The rind is very thin, and but little netted. The vine is a strong grower and very productive, covering the ground with fruit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

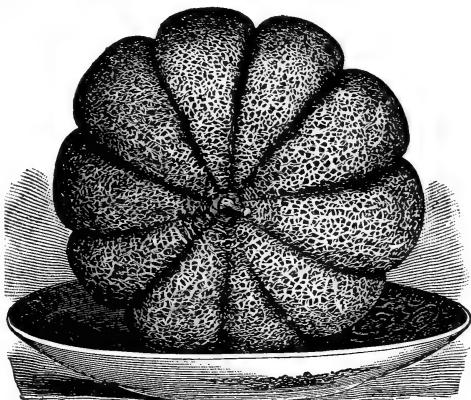
PRINCESS. Its shape is nearly round, with heavy netted dark-green skin; the flesh is of a deep salmon-color, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. They ripen early and grow to good size, frequently weighing eight to ten pounds each. This is a grand new variety which it will pay to try. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

DELMONICO. This melon has given great satisfaction wherever tried. It is an oval melon of large size and deeply netted. The flesh is an orange color of the same fine quality as the Emerald Gem. All lovers of good cantaloupes should try this variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.



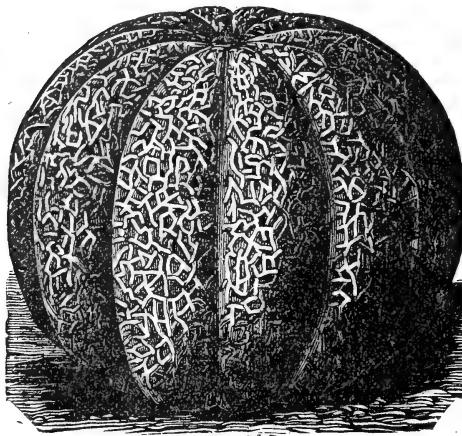
1. Extra Early Citron. 2. Bay View. 3. Netted Nutmeg.
4. Cassaba. 5. Hackensack.

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Green Osage.

MUSK MELONS.



Usage.

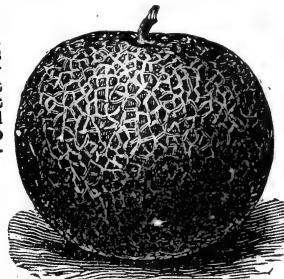
OSSAGE. The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. It is a remarkable keeper, and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

GRAND RAPIDS. The earliest large muskmelon. A new, extra early yellow-fleshed sort of handsome shape. It is a most profitable sort to the gardeners on account of its size, attractive appearance and its extreme earliness. Its flavor is not as good as that of Osage or other standard melons, but it is ready for market before any other large melon can be picked, and that fact insures its ready sales. It is undoubtedly a "money maker," and every melon grower should try them. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

THE BANQUET. A new medium sized melon, very flat at both ends, and more beautifully netted than any other variety. In quality it is unequalled, the flesh uniformly deep, color dark, rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and luscious melons and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.

PEACH MELON or GARDEN LEMON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach oval-shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard, and has very little flavor, but soon they become mellow and sweet, and have a rich flavor. For sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25.



Banquet.

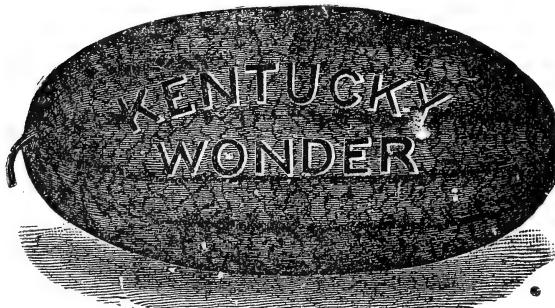
Fifteen cents per pound may be deducted when five pounds or more of one variety of Melon is ordered, not prepaid.

WATER MELONS.

One ounce will plant about 30 hills. Three to four pounds will plant an acre.

KLEOKLEY SWEET. Claimed to be the sweetest of all water melons. See novelties.

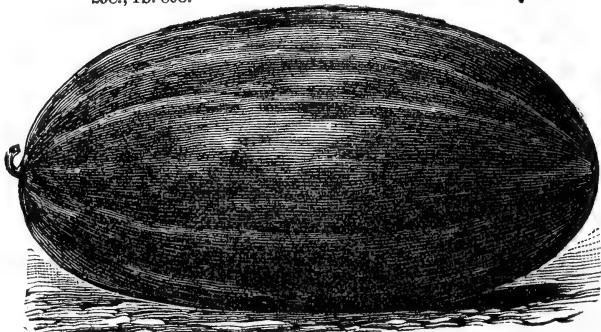
KING AND QUEEN. A new winter melon. See novelties.



COLE'S EARLY. This is an extra early melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. (See cut, page 25.) Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. In the earliest varieties the fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use, especially where the season is short. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform, narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

KENTUCKY WONDER. In shape it is oblong; skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green; flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, tender, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty to sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good old-fashioned Kentucky melon, that has few equals in quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



ROCKY FORD WATER MELON.

This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



WATER MELONS—CONTINUED.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. An old standard variety; size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color; best for garden culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS. One of the best of water melons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequalled in good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

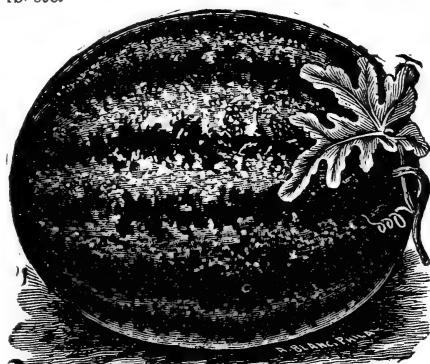
SWEET-HEART. A new melon of excellent quality, and one that is sure to become a popular and standard variety. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled, light and dark green. Rind thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

BLACK DIAMOND. A cross between Kolb's Gem and Hoosier King. All that could be said of the Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweet-Heart can be repeated of our new Melon, but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no melon ever yet produced anything like so uniformly large fruit nor approaching it in productiveness. Melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. It is the most prolific Watermelon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Of uniform symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

ICING or ICE RIND. Solid, always of good flavor; rind very thin. Unequalled in good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

GYPSY or RATTLESNAKE. The largest of all the varieties of water melons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

JONES' JUMBO. The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Kolb Gem.

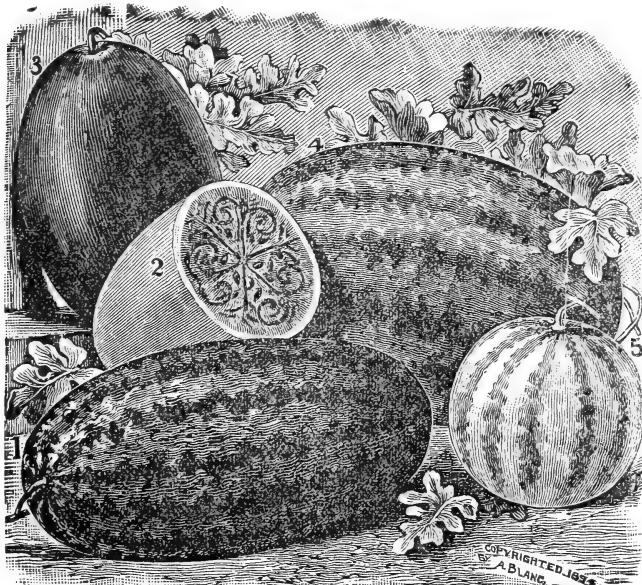
PRIDE OF GEORGIA. A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceedingly thinness and tenderness of the rind. In form the melons are an oblong-oval, bearing identifications somewhat like the musk melon. The vines are exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

DUKE JONES. One of the largest and most productive melons. A melon of fine appearance, large, round, solid meat and of fine flavor and a heavy yielder, and early. It is a very good shipper and suitable for the home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

KOLB GEM. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

GRAY MONARCH. The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, and of sweet delicious flavor. One of the most productive varieties known, and destined to become a popular variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

We are the largest growers of Melon Seed in the West; grow several carloads annually. Buy your Melon Seed from headquarters. Will make special prices on large lots.



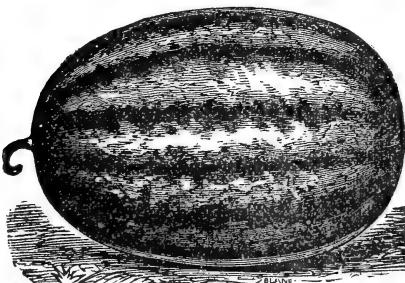
1. Florida Favorite. 2. Seminole. 3. Black Spanish.
4. Mammoth Ironclad. 5. Citron.

SEMINOLE. It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors; gray and light green. The color gray predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being of the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

CITRON. For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. See cut above. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

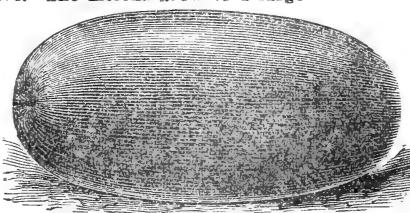
ALABAMA SWEET. A large shaped, dark skinned melon; flesh red. It is one of the first to come into the market. It being early, strong of growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first-class for shipping. It is of good size though not ungainly. It is largely raised in the state of Texas, where it brings extra prices. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

**Book, "HOW TO GROW MELONS FOR MARKET," only
20c., post paid. Gives you many good ideas.**



Cuban Queen.

KANSAS STOCK, or COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. Is grown extensively in Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It belongs to the citrons and can be used only for preserves or pickles. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, them weighing as high as sixty or seventy pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Kansas Stock.

**Get your neighbors to combine their orders with yours, save on transportation
and also help your friends in getting reliable seeds.**

SLUG SHOT is good for driving off bugs on Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers,
etc. See prices in back of Catalogue.

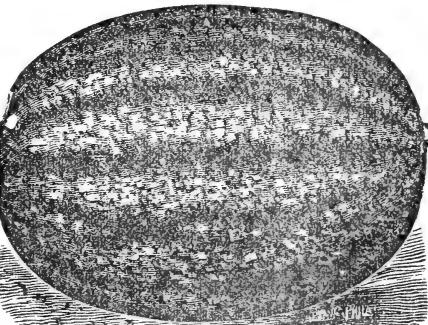
DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of Southern origin, is a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet; ripens closely to the rind; is of the best quality and free from all toughness and stringiness so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very center, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp, and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

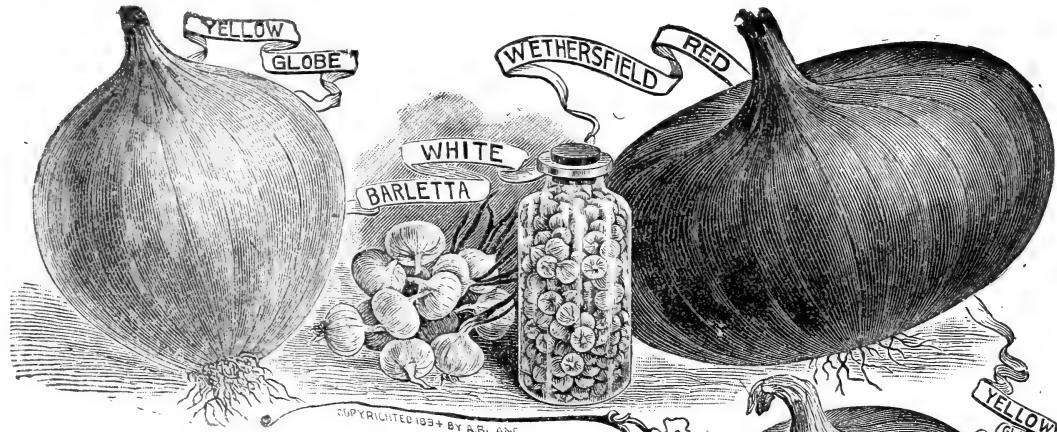
FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

BLACK SPANISH. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. This variety is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles in color the striped Gypsy, but grows larger. The flesh is of a fine sugary flavor; it is very firm and solid, and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Dixie.



ONIONS.

We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seeds ourselves and have them grown by experienced growers under our supervision. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied upon. We make special prices to gardeners and others using large quantities of seed.

BROWN AUSTRALIAN. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening, and never make any stiff necks or scullions. Every seed seems to produce a good sized onion and the bulb begins to form very quickly—when the plant is not over three inches high. Planted with Red Wethersfield, it proved to be nearly four weeks earlier and ripened off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown. So widely contrasted from any other onion is this color that it will be noticed on the market, and when once bought, purchasers will be likely to return and call again for "those beautiful brown onions." Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. This variety ripens about ten days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck, rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. Same as above, only different in shape. Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS. It is a cross between the flat and the globe, one of the best keepers for our western climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

PRIZETAKER. This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiters in our large cities at from twenty-five to fifty cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from three to three and three-fourths pounds each. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white, and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in summer. Sown in July they will be ready to pull late in autumn, will keep sound for one year, retaining to the last their most exquisite flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

5 lb.³ lots Onion Seed, not prepaid, 25c. less per pound.

ONIONS.

SILVER SKIN. Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

WHITE GLOBE. Yield abundantly, producing handsome and uniform globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained and of fine flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI. A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

EL PASO. A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

WHITE LISBON. A quick growing, globe-shaped, large variety, especially adopted for bunching and early growth onions. Can be sown in early fall for early spring use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. or more at \$1 per lb.

BERMUDA ONIONS. These onions grow to an immense size and are of beautiful form. The skin is very thin, flesh white, fine grained, of mild and pleasant flavor. It will grow an onion from one to one and a half pounds from seed, but to attain full size, set out the bulbs the following spring. Can supply either the white or the red. In ordering, please state which color you prefer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

ONION SETS.

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitutes a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel.

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

When wanted by mail add 10c. per quart.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring, instead of sowing the seed. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.75.

YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner, and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.

WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 90c., bu. \$3.

TOP, or BUTTON. Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of an acorn, and on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the larger onion. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

WINTER TOP or BUTTON. This variety has been lately advertised by eastern houses as "Perennial Tree or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Winter Set, which are only good for early bunch onion, making no bulbs; if once set they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The sets grow on top of the stalks. Furnished only in fall and early winter. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c., bu. \$2.25.

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring in rows eighteen inches apart, six inches apart in the row and covered one inch deep. They should be earthened up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION SETS. These are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty bulbs in a single cluster from a single bulb planted, of excellent quality and size for bunching green or can be ripened for use as pickling onions, and for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from seed. Their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market from three to four weeks ahead of other onion sets. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.



For Garlic see page 20.



SHALLOTS. Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters, very productive, of very mild and sweet flavor. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

PARSLEY.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

NEW EMERALD. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright-green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Commands the highest price in Denver markets. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

CHAMPION MOSS or TRIPLE CURLED. The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

When you want a good
Seed Drill or Hand Cultivator
Look over our List of Tools in back
part of this Catalogue.

If you want to know all about
Alfalfa growing in Kansas send us
50c. for Secretary Coburn's Book
on Alfalfa.

PARSNIPS.

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six or eight to the foot.

MAGNUM BONUM. A very fine and greatly improved strain of the Hollow Crown which we can recommend to all marketmen as a *money maker*. The roots smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. A very heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWNED. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of great productiveness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



Alaska.



PEAS.

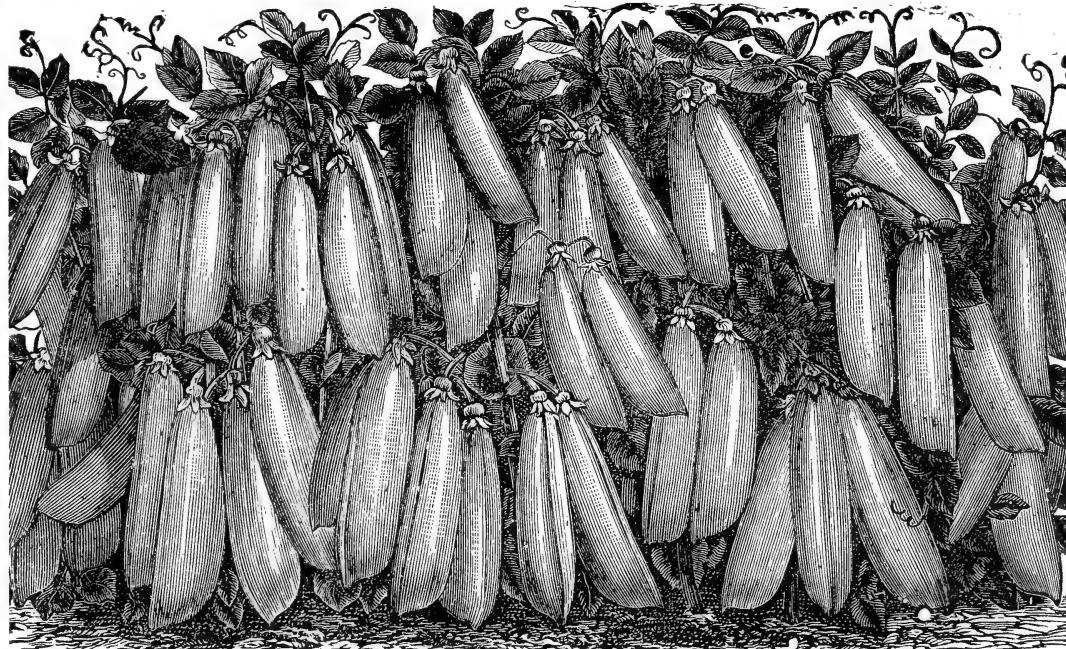
(Postage 8c. per lb. extra.)

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. We advise our market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., 2 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. \$1.25.

HOLLOW CROWN. It is the earliest, most even in growth and maturity of any pea ever introduced. Is wonderfully productive, presenting the appearance of being stocked in the large, beautifully shaped, and well-filled pod, it bears eighty or ninety per cent of which can be removed at one picking. Its hardy character enables it to successfully withstand unfavorable weather, to which peas of a weaker nature would succumb. Its table qualities are superb. Cannot but prove the market-garden pea. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., 15c., 2 lb. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy, smooth-seed variety. Not quite as early as Kural New Yorker but a great improvement over its parent, the old Philadelphia Extra Early. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.

TOM THUMB. This variety was introduced thirty years ago. Fine bushy, growing to a height of ten inches; foliage heavy; productive, matures in thirty-five days after sprouting. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., lb. 15c., 2 lbs. 25c., 10 lbs. \$1.



AMERICAN WONDER. This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem; it possesses the merits of both, with some additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. It is among the first early of the green wrinkled sorts. Its habit is so dwarf that it can be very successfully grown under glass. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. The genuine stock of this pea is very limited and it will be some time before it can come into general use. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height twelve inches. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.



Premium Gem.

ed, containing six to eight large, wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

EVER BEARING. The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to five feet; foliage large. The pods will average three to four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuation of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equaled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET. This famous New England pea, introduced lately, has given great satisfaction. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and bears grand pods, well filled with large and well-flavored peas, from top to bottom of the haulm. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness and superior appearance insures acceptance as a market favorite with the public. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

STRATAGEM. Seeds green, wrinkled. Middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height one and a half feet. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

TELEPHONE. This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or seven large delicious peas; height four feet. Every private garden should contain some of these magnificent peas; they are a sight worth seeing when in growth, and are luscious in quality on the table. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit, wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use seventy days after germination. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR, Edible Pods. This most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing only one foot high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled and indented, of a dark-brown color. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

WHITE MARROWFAT. A strong productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes, unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for table eighty days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt. 5c., pt. 10c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the White Marrowfat, except the black eye in the seed. Pkt. 5c., pt. 10c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

PREMIUM GEM. An improvement on the Little Gem which we have discarded, larger and more productive. A second early in maturity; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

YORKSHIRE HERO. This magnificent new variety is fast becoming very popular. As a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas, of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Sometimes called Dwarf Champion of England. Pkt. 5c., pt. 15c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

ABUNDANCE. This is a second early variety, attaining a height from fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods three to three and a half inches long, roundish, and well filled.



Everbearing.

FIELD PEAS.

Field peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs, and are ready to feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown to advantage with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any land. We have the Golden vine which is a white seed, and the Green Canada, which is a green seed. Price, pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50. For larger quantities ask for market price.



Ruby King.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, from two to three inches in length from three-fourth to one inch in diameter. Very pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RED CHILI. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cayenne, with larger fruits, three inches in length and one inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early. Makes the famous Mexican Chili. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CHILDS CELESTIAL. It is not only a most useful pepper, but one of the most beautiful plants in existence. The plant begins to set in peppers early in the season, and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers, up to the time they are full grown, are a delicate, creamy-yellow color, and when full grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making a plant when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of another, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH. (Bell-shaped.) A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RUBY KING. The fruits are six to seven inches long, by about four inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

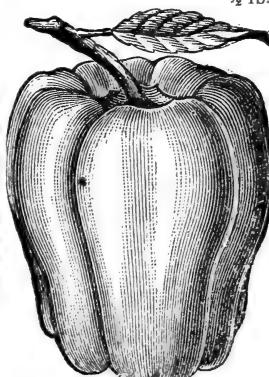
MONSTROUS MAMMOTH. Of cylindrical form, six inches long by two and a half inches in diameter. When ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

PROCOPP'S GIANT. This new variety may be justly called the Goliath of the pepper family. They grow uniformly of a very large size. They are of a brilliant scarlet color, flesh fully one-half inch in thickness. In flavor they are just hot enough to be pleasant to the taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

GOLDEN DAWN. In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. It is very sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



Long Red Cayenne.



Large Sweet Spanish.

One ounce will produce 800 to 1,000 plants.

P
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Procopp's Giant.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

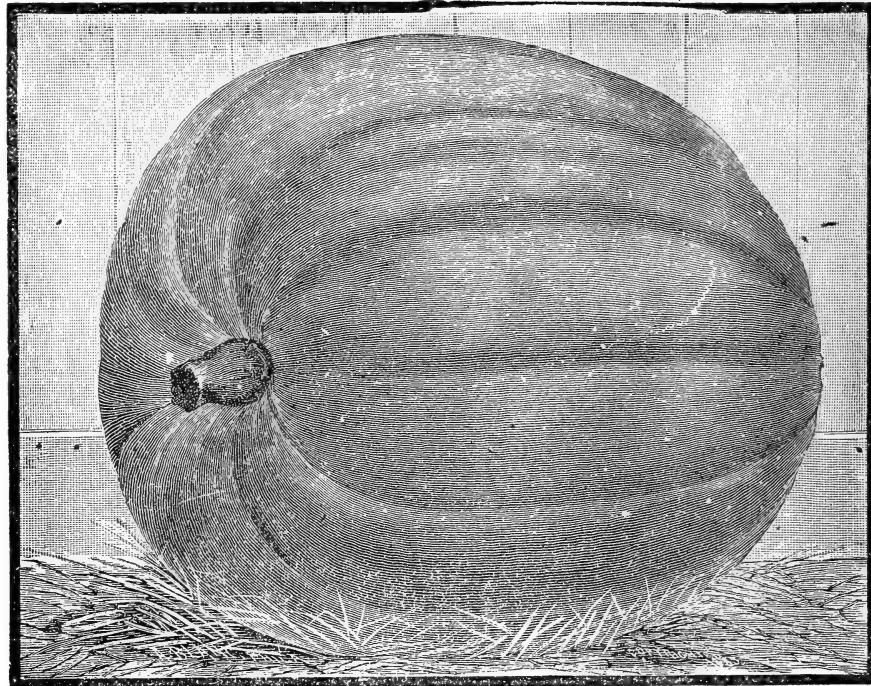
PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON VEGETABLE CULTURE,

For Market Gardeners and others. A book of 32 pages, by John M. Fitch. Price, by mail, 25c.

Or will give as a premium with orders for GARDEN or FLOWER SEEDS amounting to \$1 and over.

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant 20 hills.



Mammoth Tours.

SMALL SUGAR or PIE PUMPKIN. A handsome prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the south. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CASHAW or CROOKNECK. A French variety liked by many. Has yellow flesh, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.

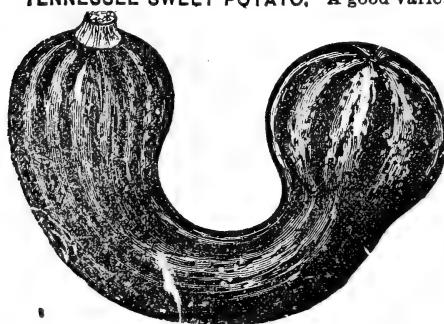
TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white cream color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

KING OF MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 lbs. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large round variety producing in great numbers. Has thick meat of a fine quality. Very suitable for cannery use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

COMMON FIELD. The well-known old Connecticut field variety. Grows well among corn. Varies in shape. Excellent dairy stock feed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.



Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

We carry a large and complete assortment of Grass and Field Seeds this season.

Try the New Arnautka Macaroni Wheat. See inside page of back cover.

Try some of Our Selected Seed Field Corn. Page 18.

Try the New Russian Speltz, or Emmer. Page 8.

Try some of Our Fancy Seed Potatoes. Page 33.

POTATOES and Sweet Potatoes.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

If different varieties are packed in one barrel, peck and bushel prices will be charged. On large lots, will make special prices. Correspond with us.

Please state, in case supply of some kinds is exhausted, whether we shall return money or substitute other varieties of same value.

SWEET POTATOES.

Standard weight of Sweet Potatoes 50 pounds per bushel, 125 pounds net per barrel.

THE BLOOMING. See novelties.

THE VINELESS. See novelties.

EARLY GOLDEN. Extra early, large, good yielder. Peck 60c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.50.

SOUTHERN QUEEN. Early, improvement on the White Bahama or Yam, large size. Peck 60c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.50.

YELLOW NANSEMOND. Standard variety of main crop, good keeper and of fine flavor. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

YELLOW JERSEY. Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

RED NANSEMOND. Differs from the Yellow Nansemond only in color. Peck 60c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.50.

BLACK SPANISH. Late variety, of dark red color, good keeper and of fine quality. Peck 60c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.50.

RED BERMUDA. Extra large size, pale red, good yielder, but poor keeper. Peck 60c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.50.



Early Six^o Weeks.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Will have plants of all of the above varieties by about May 1. Prices, packed at express office, Lawrence, Kansas, per 100, 30c.; per 1,000, \$2. If wanted by mail add 25c. per 100, for postage.

IRISH POTATOES.

Standard weight of Irish Potatoes 60 pounds per bushel, 165 pounds net per barrel.

PAT'S CHOICE. See novelties.

TRIUMPH. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality makes it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South, from which it is shipped to northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its beautiful appearance. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. After growing this variety for several years, we find that it is the earliest potato in existence today, and the most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty; a perfect table potato and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks; matures in seventy-two days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and have yielded as high as 400 bushels per acre. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY OHIO. Ned River Stock, northern grown. Extra early. One of the best, if not the best for the western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY OHIO. Kaw Valley stock, at market price. Ask for it.

GOOD NEWS. Extra early, long shaped, white skinned variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

NEW CENTURY. Extra early, good yielder, very smooth skin. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY MARKET. Extra early, heavy yielder of very strong growth. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

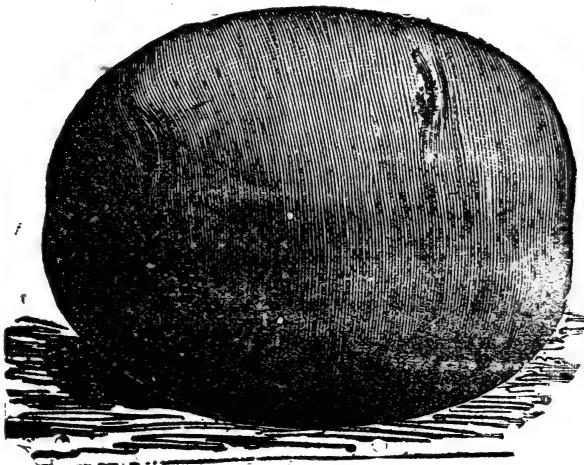
ACME. Extra early, skin flesh color, flesh white, upright strong vines. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

WHITE TRIUMPH. Extra early, a very handsome white, smooth variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. Medium early and a good yielder. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

IRISH COBBLER. Medium early, of fine quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

THOROUGHBRED. Medium early, a good yielder and of good quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.



Triumph.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY. Very early, long shaped tubers. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY JUNIOR PRIDE. Medium early, of vigorous growth, a handsome potato. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY ROSE. Medium early, a standard variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY FORTUNE. Medium early, good yielder and fine quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

KING OF THE EARLIES. Medium early, of perfect form and a heavy yielder. Peck 40s., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Late, flesh white, of fine quality and the finest grained potato in market now. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Late, a very handsome, smooth potato. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

UP-TO-DATE. Late variety, highly recommended. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

BURBANKS. Late, large long shaped potato of fine quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

BANNER. Late, white potato, with a very netted skin, making it a regular russet. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

AMERICAN GIANT. Late, of enormous size, a strong grower and an immense yielder. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

PROSPERITY. Late, a very smooth variety, of fine quality, a good yielder. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

CARMAN No. 3. Late, of perfect form, skin and flesh white, a heavy yielder. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.50.

STUMP THE WORLD. Late, highly recommended by eastern growers. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

RADISHES.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

CHINESE MAMMOTH WHITE. See novelties.

NEW WHITE ICICLE. A distinct long white variety. See novelty pages for description and prices.

BARTELDES GLASS. See novelty pages for special description.

NON-PLUS-ULTRA. By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in eighteen to twenty-one days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY ERFURT DARK ROUND RED, or DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. Grown side by side with other stock, its characteristics were so marked that it was easily picked out from the others. Its shape is of the very best type of the round sorts: color of skin a very dark red, white flesh, with small tap-roots; one of the best for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

ROSY GEM. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow or pithy; desirable for growing under glass, and should be planted by everybody. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of very general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the scarlet turnip variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Like the preceding in shape, but in color a pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding and will bear heat without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED. A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color, oblong shape; top very small, very good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

EARLY WHITE OLIVE SHAPED. Same as Scarlet Olive, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium sized radish, olive-shaped, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

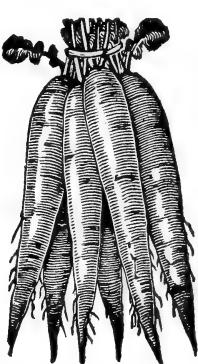
LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET. A new variety having several valuable advantages which may be summed up as follows: Extraordinary earliness, the roots being fit for use about twenty-five days after sowing; remarkably bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped with white, and the flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. This is one of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, both skin and flesh are pure snow white, crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

CHARTIER'S. Color, scarlet at top, shading to pink at center, and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP. An excellent summer and fall sort, best to stand the heat; can be sown late; is a general favorite with market gardeners; large, oblong, russet color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

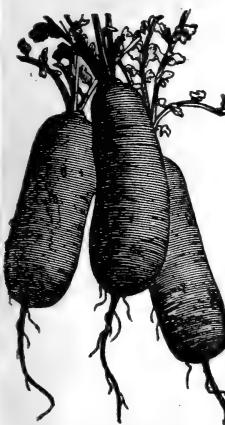
Five Pound Lots of One Variety, at 10c. less per pound, not prepaid.



White Vienna.



Chartier's.



Long Black Spanish.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP, IMPROVED. This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. Very large and of quick growth. In five or eight weeks after being sown it will produce large roots and of most excellent quality. Notwithstanding its large size, the quality is always the very finest; firm, brittle and not pithy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

WHITE STRASBURG. The roots are of handsome oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. No variety is better for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Valuable alike for the family and market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (Winter). This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use, grows to a large size, oblong shape, quite solid; if stored, in pits, or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar nature and quality of the Long, differing in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH (Winter). A giant white fleshed fall radish, largely used in the market of San Francisco. It grows from eight to twelve inches in length, and about two and a half inches in diameter, the flesh being solid tender, and of very good flavor, which is maintained many weeks after gathering. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red, color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till overgrown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 1c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

CHINA ROSE-COLORED (Winter). This variety is becoming very popular with market gardeners; it is of a half-long shape, pink color flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

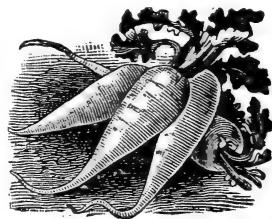
Five Pound Lots of One Variety, at 10c less per pound, not prepaid.



China Rose.

Rhubarb,

—OR—



White Strasburg.

Pie Plant.

LINNÆUS. Early, large and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. lb. \$1.50.

VICTORIA. Very large, later than Linnæus. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

RHUBARB ROOTS. —2 for 25c., 5 for 50c., 12 for \$1, prepaid.

If by freight, not prepaid, 50c. per dozen, \$3 per 100.

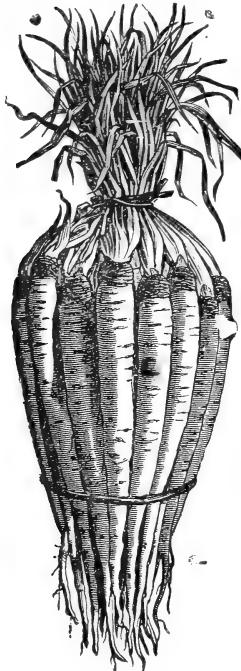


IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

Flowering Bulbs

LOOK OVER OUR LIST IN BACK
PART OF THIS CATALOGUE.

We Have a Very
Complete Assortment
at Prices within
the Reach of all.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT. One ounce for 60 feet of drill'

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This new salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Ten to twelve pounds for one acre.

ROUND SUMMER. This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LONG STANDING. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

AMERICAN CURLED, SAVOY LEAVED. A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy cabbage, from whence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. The best and most productive sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

NEW VICTORIA. The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and are of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special value, both for market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties of spinach have run to seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

LARGE ROUND-THICK LEAF VIROFLAY. A new variety, with very large, thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is desired. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

PRICKLY WINTER. The hardest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

NEW ZEALAND. This is different from the ordinary type of spinach, being of a branching habit, producing large thick leaves, which can be gathered and used as greens throughout the summer. Especially desired in very hot weather when ordinary spinach is not good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

5 lbs. or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.



Hubbard.

SQUASH.

One ounce will plant 20 to 40 hills, according to size of seed. Four to 6 pounds will plant one acre.

WARTY HUBBARD. See Novelties.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. See Novelties.

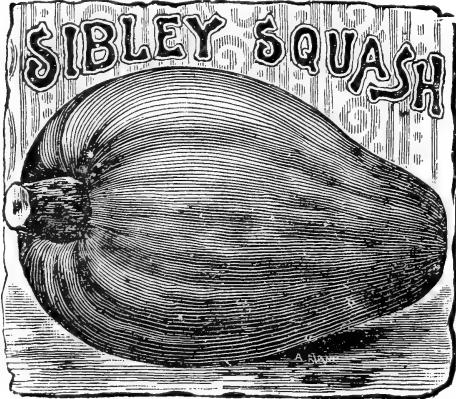
EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well-known White Patty-pan squash. The earliest to mature; very productive; light, cream colored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and it is much larger. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small, crooknecked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

BOSTON MARROW. Oval in form; color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow; very desirable for late autumn and winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



HUBBARD. The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

MARBLEHEAD. It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and dryer than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

PROLIFIC MARROW. This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition; for while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness, it being about twelve days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange-red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 200 to 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

SIBLEY'S. One of the best shippers, owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens very evenly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

5 lbs. or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.

Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort; early, skin greenish-white, flesh white, soft and of rich flavor, quite distinct from other sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

PERFECT GEM. Equally valuable as a summer or winter variety, and entirely unlike any before offered. The squashes are from four to six inches in diameter. Flesh fine grained, dry, very sweet, and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

ESSEX HYBRID. An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dry and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

WHITE PINEAPPLE. A new and distinct fall and winter variety. The color of the skin is pure creamy white. The flesh is very thick, of a creamy white color, very fine grained and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.

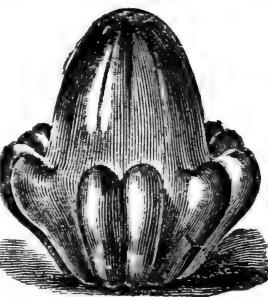
TOBACCO.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country, commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety largely grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

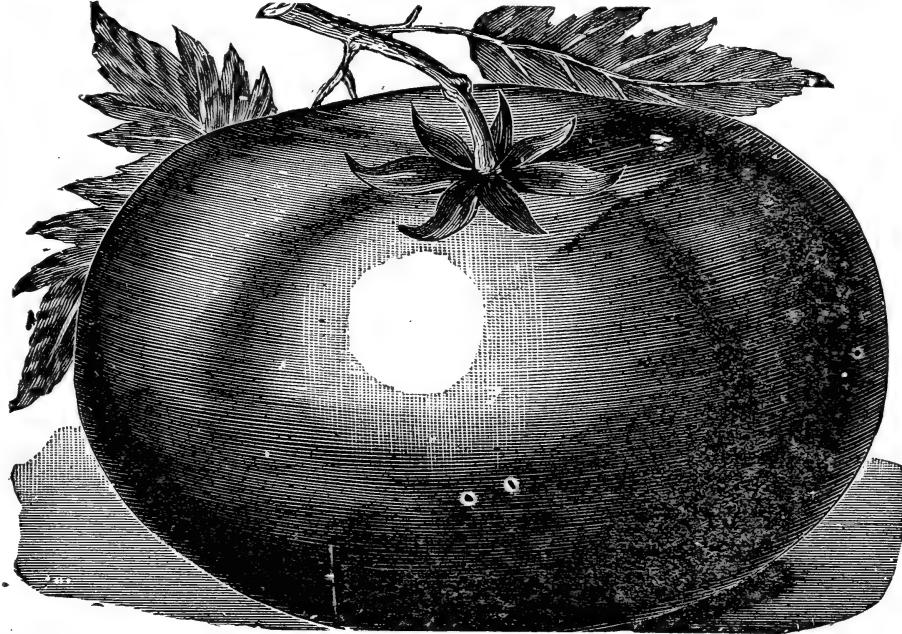


White Pineapple.

TOMATOES.

(One ounce will produce about thirteen hundred plants.)

KANSAS STANDARD,
Best and Earliest Tomato ever introduced.
See novelties.



KANSAS STANDARD,
Best and Earliest Tomato ever introduced.

KANSAS STANDARD,
Best and Earliest Tomato ever introduced.
See novelties.

KANSAS STANDARD. For full description and prices see Novelty pages.

NEW MATCHLESS TOMATO. Well worthy of its beautiful color and fine form. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a very rich cardinal red color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather, are of very large size, and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. It is of fine quality, solid and a long keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.25.

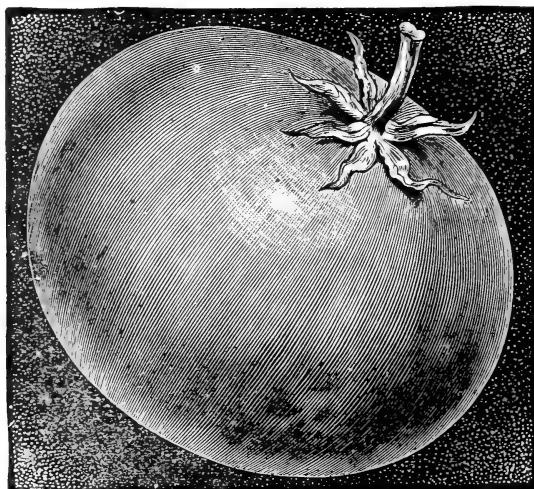
ACME. A tomato of superior quality; size medium; shape slightly oval; color maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being as smooth as an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. This is the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, very early fruit will find this variety to be just what they want. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

DWARF CHAMPION. Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is likely to be much greater; in productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

TROPHY. An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green corona or crown has nearly disappeared. It is large, smooth, solid, fine in color, prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

PERFECTION. It is shaped like the Acme, somewhat larger, the same flavor, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood red in color, with more flesh and fewer seeds. A heavy cropper, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

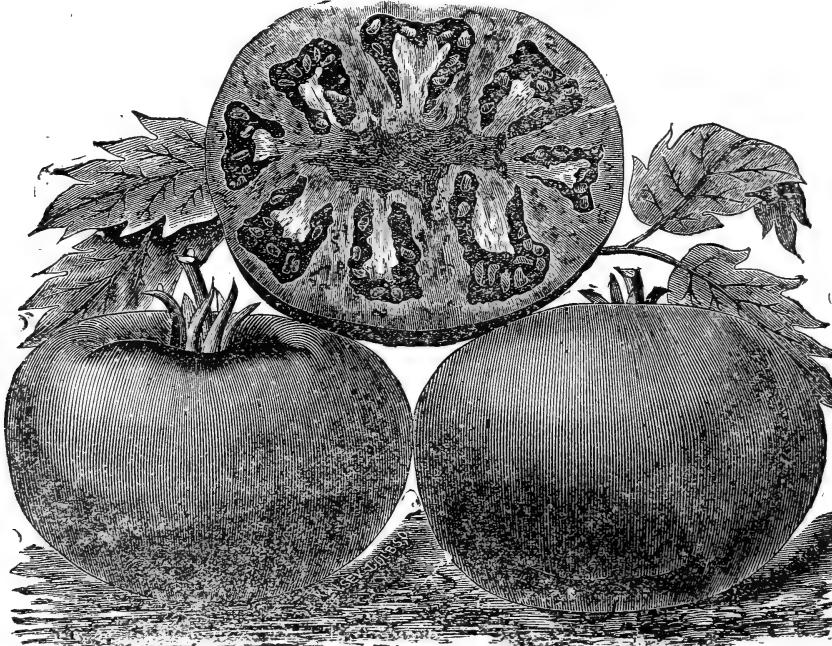


Favorite.

ROYAL RED. It is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and not a single essential point is lacking: is of a vivid red color and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

HONOR BRIGHT. A new and very distinct variety. The foliage is a yellowish-green, and the first fruit as it ripens turns first white, then yellow, and when fully ripe is a bright red. The fruit ripens slowly, and seems to ripen up exceptionally well after picking, so that fruit can be picked when white, packed and shipped and after five to ten days will be found solid and ripened to a rich bright red. Well worthy of trial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.



Livingston's Beauty.

YELLOW PLUM. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RED PLUM. Same as above, except color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RED PEAR-SHAPED. A small early variety; fine for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

YELLOW PEAR. Same as above, except color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RED CHERRY. A small early variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

YELLOW CHERRY. Same as above, except color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

HUSK TOMATO, or GROUND CHERRY. This is liked by many for preserves and eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

TOMATOES.—Continued.

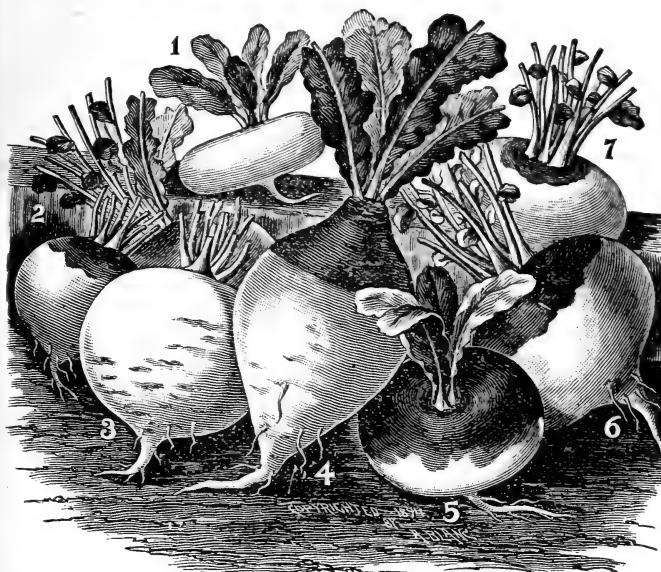
FAVORITE. It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation. It has no green core, is as smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. It has not so much early ripe fruit as some varieties, but it bears continuously till frost. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

BEAUTY. The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly, and is perfect in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

PARAGON. Here we have a variety which surpasses anything ever before offered. It is the perfection of a tomato, large, solid and smooth as an apple, and deep red. It is superb. No praise can be too high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

STONE. It ripens for main crop; is very large and of bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagonal shape; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; not subject to rot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

FOR SPECIAL PREMIUMS
SEE INSIDE PAGE OF FRONT COVER.



1. Extra Early White Milan.
2. Yellow Aberdeen.
3. Pomeranian White Globe.
4. Yellow Purple-Top Rutabaga.
5. Large Red Top Globe.
6. Purple Top (Strap-Leaved).
7. Amber Globe.



White Egg.

YELLOW ABERDEEN or **SCOTCH YELLOW**. This is a highly approved cattle turnip, attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

COW HORN. It is without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 100 to 150 feet of drill,
to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre.

Five pounds of any variety, not prepa'd,
at 15c. less per pound.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Very similar to the preceding except the skin is a pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

EARLY SCARLET KASHMYR. A new and entirely distinct Turnip. The outer color is rich scarlet, while the flesh is snow-white. It is an extra early sort, small, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter, and flat; the flesh is very solid, tender, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Is medium sized, pure white and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP (Strap-Leaved). The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved). This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping loose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. A variety of recent introduction, of large size, of rapid growth, usually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (Strap-Leaved). This is a free growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Turnip cultivators need not hesitate to sow it for stock, market or family use; it is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties; may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admirable for table use in early winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

AMBER GLOBE (Strap-Leaved). One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

GOLDEN BALL. Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

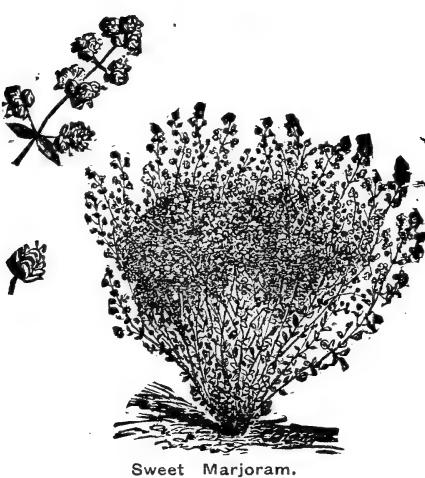
PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Don't Fail to Try a Packet of Our New Tomato
The Kansas Standard

It is the Best and Earliest Tomato in Existence and a Money Maker. * * See Novelties

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.



ANISE. This herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

BALM. A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage called Balm Wine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

BORAGE. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salads; the flowers make a beautiful garnish. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. Seed for flavoring, oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

CORIANDER. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are carminative and stomachic. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

CHERVIL. A native of south Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. A great favorite medicinal herb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

DILL. Is a native of southern Europe. It is cultivated for its seeds which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. Leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

DANDELION. The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, or for blanching or salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee.

Large Leaved. Double the size of the common. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

HYSSOP. A hardy perennial with an aromatic flower, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

HOREHOUND. A native of Europe. It has a strong, aromatic smell and is used as a tonic. It is also used in cases of pulmonary complaints. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

LAVENDER. It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

ROSEMARY. A native of the south of Europe. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops only are used as a medicine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

RUE. It is used in nervous complaints, but must be used with caution, as it is a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. A perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

SAVORY. A native of Italy. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in glass bottles, will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SAGE. The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

SAFFRON. Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SORREL Broad Leaved. It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked like Spinach. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SWEET FENNEL. The stalks are sometimes blanched and eaten like celery. The seeds are used carminatively; also medicinally. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM. A native of Portugal. An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

TARRAGON. Leaves of this plant are used to make "Tarragon Vinegar." Pkt. 10c.

SWEET THYME. It is a native of Greece and is both a medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.



SWEET BASIL. The leaves and the tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and in sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Descriptive List

....OF....

Flower Seeds

**Annuals
Biennials and
Perennials**



The term "Annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the winter, thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seed, in neat paper packets, from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of every one.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the single Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-Me-Nots, and the old-time Phlox and Sweet William, for nothing is handsomer than the old fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more, rather than try to create monstrosities, our gardens would look by far more beautiful and natural.

The general rules for sowing Flower seeds as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground after making it quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

Another object to be considered, is the soil into which the Flower Seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will live in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, calcareous, or of a stiff heavy character; still to give them a fair chance for development, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure is the least that should be done. If the weather after sowing should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine rose watering pot, regularly but slightly every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success repays him fully for the little trouble.

**DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTURE PRINTED
ON EACH PACKAGE OF FLOWER SEEDS.**



Abutilon.

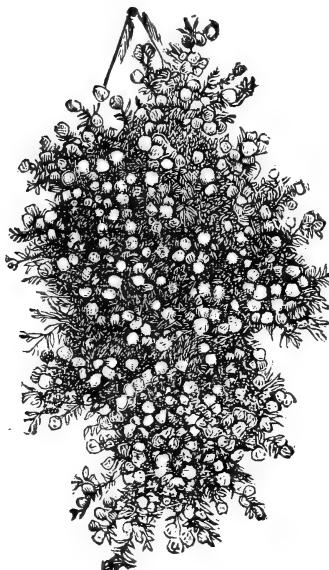


Ageratum.



Adonis.

All Flower Seeds Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price



Sweet Alyssum.

lasting flowers. It is of strong growth, and bears a great number of pink and white Daisy-like flowers, with yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open, to secure a beautiful center when dried. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Acroclinium, mixed colors, packet 5c.
Acroclinium, white, packet 5c.

ADLUMIA, or ALLEGHENY VINE. A most beautiful and graceful climber thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

Adlumia, white and pink, packet 10c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honeysuckles. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height from 1 to 2 feet. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia, mixed colors, packet 10c.

AQUILEGIA. True Rocky Mountain. Colorado's emblematic flower. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. Color is a light blue, in very high altitudes, nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed and furnish the true *Aquilegia Coerulea*. Packet 15c.

ADONIS. Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. Grows well in the shade, or under trees. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Adonis aestivalis, packet 5c.

AGERATUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum, packet 5c.

ALONSOA. An attractive bedding plant, with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house they bloom well during winter. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Alonsoa myrtifolia, packet 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum maritimum, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

Alyssum, Dwarf, or Little Gem, packet 5c., oz. 35c.

ABRONIA. A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color, rosy lilac, with white eye. Fine for baskets and vases, as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing, then its growth is much surer. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Abronia umbellata, packet 5c.

ABUTILON, or FLOWERING MAPLE. Desirable plants for the conservatory in winter and effective border plants during summer, producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 2 to 6 feet. Perennial.

Abutilon, finest mixed, packet 15c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting).

The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, and bears a great number

of pink and white Daisy-like flowers, with yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open, to secure a beautiful center when dried. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.



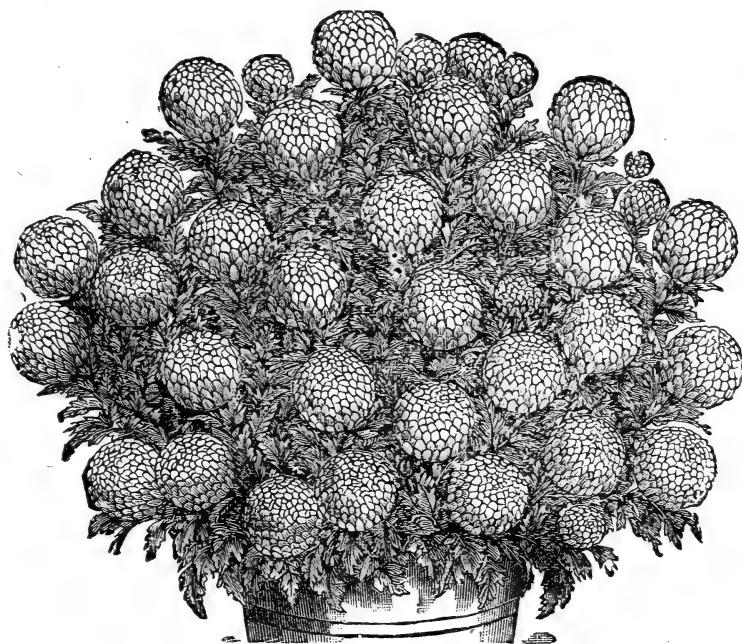
Aquilegias (Mixed).

ASTERS.

When your
House Plants
are not
doing well
use

**WALKER'S
PLANT
FOOD.**

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Package
by mail,
25c.
1 lb. Package
by mail,
40c.



Truffaut's Paeony Flowered.

No family of plants bear such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable.

For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground. Our seed is German grown and can be depended upon for fine blooms.

Comet or Branching. A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. Half dwarf. White Giant, the finest white grown. packet 10c. Mixed, including many colors, packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered. An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate and deserve a place in every garden. Medium tall. White, pure, packet 10c. Blue, azure, packet 10c. Purple, indigo, packet 10c. Lavender, packet 10c. All colors, mixed, packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Daybreak. A beautiful delicate pink of branching habit. Packet 10c.

Larger quantities of any of the above Asters priced on application.

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting). A small white immortelle, or everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh, and drying admirably for winter bouquets; producing a succession of bloom from July till frost. Height 18 to 24 inches. Hardy annual.

Ammobium alatum, packet 5c.

AMPELOPSIS. One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the autumn the dark-green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 50 to 100 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (American Woodbine), pkt. 10c.

Ampelopsis veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy), packet 10c.

ASPERULA. A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For button-hole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual.

Asperula azurea setosa, packet 5c.

German Quilled. This is the popular Japanese Needle. Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, with thirty to forty flowers on long stems. Our mixture includes white, rose, carmine, blue, etc. Packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Victoria. Of the tall varieties, none excel the Victoria. The flowers are large and double, of globular shape, ranging in all colors possible. Mixed, packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Mignon. Similar to the Victoria, though the flowers are smaller and the plant more dwarf. Mixed, packet 10c.

Good Mixed. Many kinds, packet 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive, and bloom finely the second year. Height 1 foot. Perennial.

Antirrhinum dwarf, mixed colors, packet 5c.
" tall, mixed colors, packet 5c.

" Queen of the North, white, packet 5c.

AMARANTHUS. Valuable for its varieties of hand-some foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Amaranthus tri-color (Joseph's Coat), packet 5c.
" caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding), packet 5c.
" cruentus (Princess Feather), packet 5c.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink). These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Armeria maritima, rosy pink, packet 5c.

BALSAM.

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones are very certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Require a rich, deep soil, good culture and plenty of space, to grow to perfection.

Height 2 feet.
Tender annual

Double, mixed	packet, 5c., oz. 35c.
" camelia, mixed	packet, 10c., oz. 60c.
" white Alba Perfecta	packet, 10c., oz. \$1.
" spotted, mixed	packet, 10c., oz. 65c.



BRACHYCOMB (Swanriver Daisy).

A delicate dwarf growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edgings and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell shaped. After blooming the petals of the flowers roll up closely. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Brachycomb, mixed colors, packet 5c.

BOX WOOD. A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desired form by shearing, largely used for bordering flower beds. Hardy perennial.

Buxus sempervirens, (Evergreen), packet 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet.

BEGONIA (Tuberous Rooted). The newer forms of Begonias are among the most brilliantly beautiful of flowering plants. They can be grown from seed which should be sown in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil. Cover the pot with glass and keep in a warm but shaded place, taking great care not to wash out the small seeds or young plants in watering. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year, and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

Single, mixed, packet 25c.
Double, mixed, packet 25c.
Bulbs, see Bulb List.

CALLIRHOE. Pretty trailing plants, subdigitate leaves and prostrate habit, producing beautiful, large, silver-shaped blossoms, which resemble the Portulaca in form, and are of a rich, purplish crimson color. Six inches high. Hardy annual.

Callirhoe involucrata, packet 5c.



Canary-Bird Flower.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half hardy annual.

Tropaeolum Canariense, packet 10c.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower). The Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bells, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Campanula medium, mixed packet 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A handsome perennial with blue, white and rose shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial.

Campanula medium, mixed colors, packet 5c.

CATCHFLY (Silene). A showy, free, flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Silene armeria, packet 5c.

COBAEA. A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils, when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender perennial.

Cobaea Scandens, packet 10c.



Candytuft.

CANDYTUFT. All the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance, and profusion of bloom. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

White Rocket, packet 5c., oz. 20c.

Dwarf, Tom Thumb, packet 5c., oz. 20c.

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus). A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate, and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus Sanguineus, large red, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Ricinus Zanzibaricensis, New Zanzibar, a giant, a large leaved variety, packet 10c., oz. 20c.

CENTAUREA (Marguerite). A sweet scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized Carnation. It is a sport from *Centaurea Odorata*, and the plants are about 18 inches high. The flowers are beautifully laciniate and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration.

Mixed Colors, packet 10c.

White, packet 10c.

CALENDULA. This splendid variety has large double flowers, beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display that has been introduced for many years. Height 18 inches.

Calendula Officinalis, packet 5c.



Calla.

CALLA. An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Height 1 to 3 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Calla Aethiopica, packet 10c.

For Bulbs, see Bulb List in back part of this catalogue.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). A pretty annual, with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer until autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1 foot.

Cacalia Coccinea, packet 5c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller). Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Centaurea Candissima, mixed, packet 5c.

CANNA. Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance, are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of four or five contrasting colors are very effective. Height 3 feet. Tender annual.

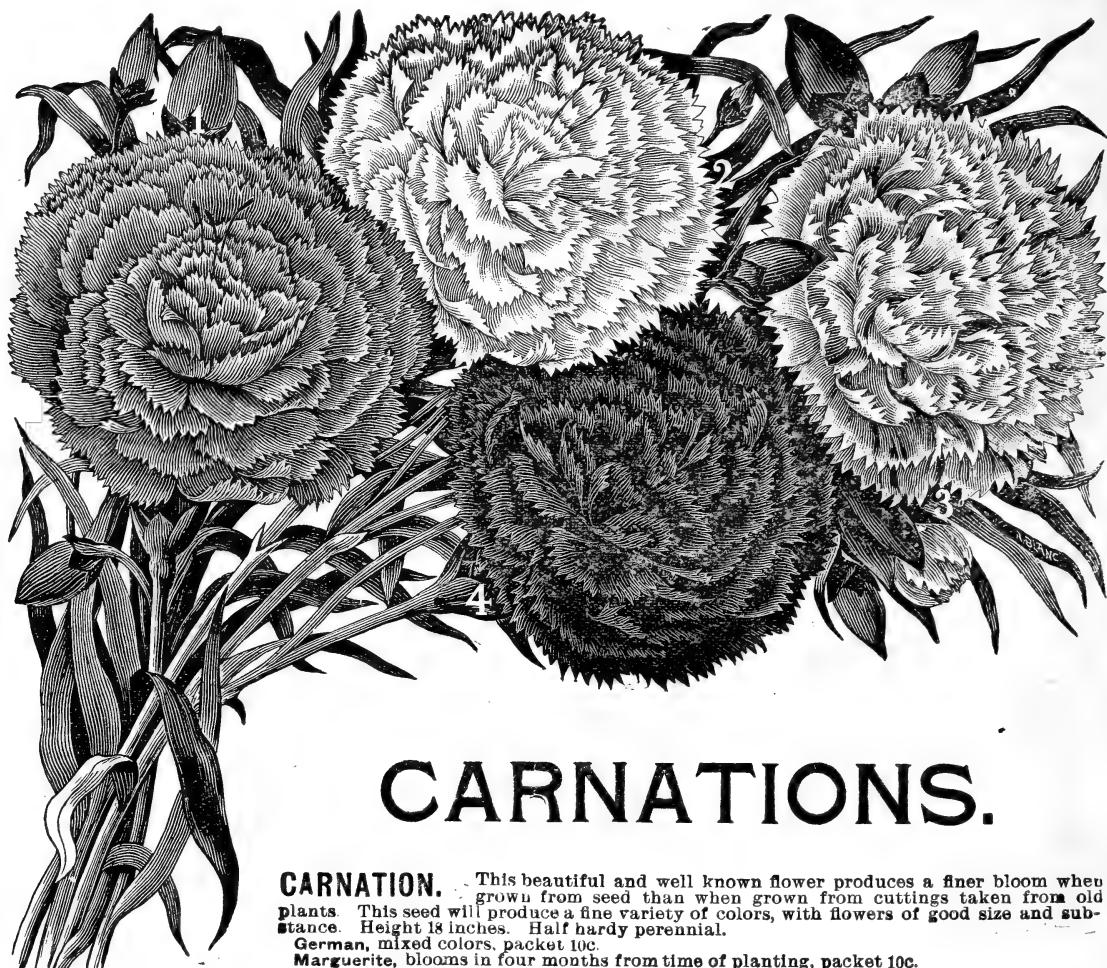
Canna, mixed colors, packet 5c.

Canna, Madame Crozy varieties, packet 5c.

For Bulbs, see Bulb List in back part of this catalogue.



Canna.



CARNATIONS.

CARNATION. This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance. Height 18 inches. Half hardy perennial.

German, mixed colors, packet 10c.

Marguerite, blooms in four months from time of planting, packet 10c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Flowers large, single, golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting from better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. It can be grown freely from seed, and does well when treated as an annual. Packet 10c.

CLARKIA. The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot, dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height 1½ feet.

Clarkia Pulchella, packet 5c.

CYPRESS VINE. One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet star-shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height 8 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomea Quamoclit, mixed colors, packet 5c.

CALCEOLARIA. A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variations of marking. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Herbaceous and also shrubby evergreen perennials.

Hybrida Grandiflora, flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens, packet 25c.

CYCLAMEN. Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome, red and white flowers. Tender perennial, one foot high.

Persicum, mixed, of great beauty and many colors, packet 15c.

Giganteum, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a half inches long. Very choice, packet 20c.

A Collection of
150 Varieties of
Flower Seeds,

Making blooms from early spring until late fall, easy growing, put up in liberal packages, called

•Wild Flower Garden Mixture.•

You will be surprised and pleased with this collection. Per large packet 10c., ¼ oz. 15c., ½ oz. 25c.

CLEMATIS. Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet.

Clematis, a fine mixture of varieties, packet 10c.



Clematis.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia). A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus, contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Eschscholtzia Californica, packet 5c.



Coxcomb.

COXCOMB.

Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Mixed colors, pkt 10c.
Feathered, pkt 10c.
Crimson, packet 10c.

CALLIOPSIS. A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors, packet 5c.



Calliopsis.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR

A trailing procumbent plant, with flowers of rich shades of blue in some specimens rivaling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July till after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half hardy annual.

Packet 5c.

COSMOS. Are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit.

The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering season late in the fall. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower late in the fall. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.

Early Flowering: white, packet 5c.
pink, packet 5c.
" " mixed, packet 5c.

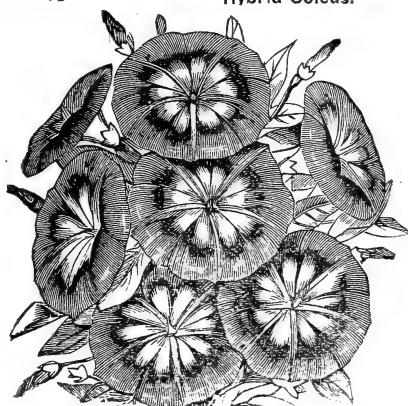
Giants of California, mixed, packet 5c.
COLEUS. Probably there is no other kind of foliage plant so well



Hybrid Coleus.

known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the green-house or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

New hybrids, mixed, packet 20c.



Convolvulus Minor.

When your House Plants
are not doing well use

WALKER'S PLANT FOOD.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pound Package by Mail, 25c.
1 " " " " " 40c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.



Annual, single.

Perennial. For late autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden, there is no flower to take the place of this. Colors golden yellow, white, tinted with yellow and brown, etc. Finely shaped, double flowers produced in profusion, nearly covering the plants. Height 18 inches.

Double, mixed colors, packet 10c.

Perennial Chrysanthemum Plants
Furnished in all Colors on application.

Write for Prices.



Perennial.

Early Annual. The glorious and showy autumn-blooming Chrysanthemums, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among summer annuals which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed-bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to eight or twelve inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full.

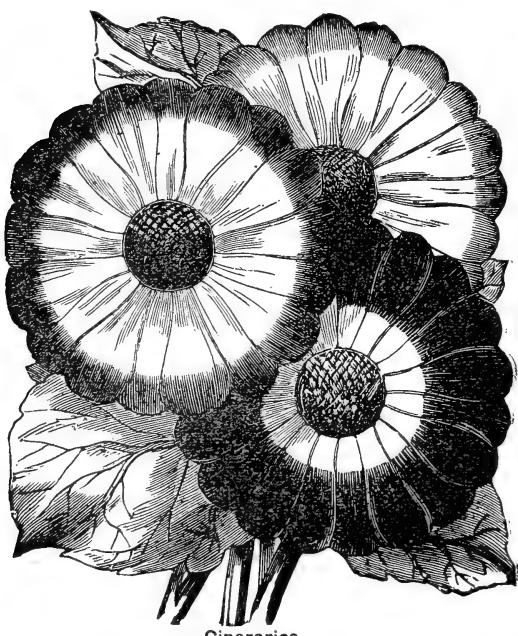
Mixed, packet 5c.

Chrysanthemum Maximum (Large or Oxeyed Daisy). A free-blooming, hardy perennial, two feet high, literally covered with pure white flowers, which are well adapted for cutting, lasting over a week in water. Packet 10c.

FOR SPECIAL PREMIUMS,

SEE INSIDE PAGE OF FRONT COVER.

CLEOME, or Spider Plant. Better known in the west as "Rocky Mountain Bee Plant." It is the emblem flower of the Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association. Has a very attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson on tall branching plants. A splendid honey plant. Packet 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Cinerarias.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Very attractive and much admired green-house plant. A green-house perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet. *Cineraria hybrida grandiflora*, packet 25c.

DAHLIA. This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in most any soil, from seed sown in the spring. Height 4 to 6 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Dahlia, finest double mixed, packet 10c.

Dahlia, finest single mixed, packet 10c.



Dahlia, double.

We furnish the Famous
WILMORE DAHLIA BULBS

See Price List in back part of this catalogue.

DELPHINIUM, or Perennial Larkspur.

A very attractive hardy plant for corners of yard, also center of flower beds. We furnish seed of assorted colors. Packet 10c.

DAISY. Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial.

Bellis-perennis, double mixed, packet 10c.

FOXGLOVE. Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial.

Digitalis, mixed colors, packet 5c.



Four O'clock. 5c., oz. 15c.

GERANIUM. Probably the geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half-hardy perennial.

Single Zonale, mixed, packet 10c.
Double Zonale, mixed, packet 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (Angel's Breath). Small, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry finely, and are very desirable for winter bouquets. Height 1 foot.

Gypsophila Elegans, Delicate pink, packet 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata, (Baby's Breath) Pure White Perennial, everlasting, packet 5c.

GLOXINIA. Greenhouse perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation.

Hybrida, mixed, packet 25c.

GAILLARDIA. A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches.

Mixed colors, packet 5c.



Gaillardia

FORGET-ME-NOT. This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate, blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

Myosotis Alpestris, packet 10c.

FUCHSIA. The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Double and Single mixed, packet 25c.

Perhaps your plants in pots need some special fertilizer. Try

WALKER'S PLANT FOOD.

See Fertilizers in back of this Catalogue.



See Fertilizers in back of this Catalogue.

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Walker



GOULDERS. A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

All kinds, mixed, ornamental, plkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c., oz. 25c.

Dish Cloth, or Luffa, a rapid climber having long, green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when the shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge, packet 5c., oz. 30c.

Japanese Nest Egg, white; like an egg; does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

Dipper or Siphon, useful for dippers, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

Sugar Trough, have thick, tough shells; very durable, packet 5c., oz. 20c.

Hercules Club, the longest gourd grown, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

GILIA. Color azure blue, and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape, and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors, packet 5c.



Godetias.

GODETIA. A beautiful new variety; the plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of rich carmine flowers, produced in a succession of bloom from August till frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Lady Albemarle, packet 5c.

GLOBE AMARANTH. An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shape, purple, orange, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 10 inches. Tender annual.

Gomphrena, mixed, packet 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN. Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs twenty feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

HOLLYHOCK. A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet.

Hollyhock, prize double mixed, packet 10c.

Separate colors, double, white, pink, yellow, maroon, packet 10c.

HELIOTROPE. A well-known popular green-house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Heliotropium, mixed colors, packet 10c.

HIBISCUS. A showy, hardy annual, cream color, with rich brown center. Height 2 feet.

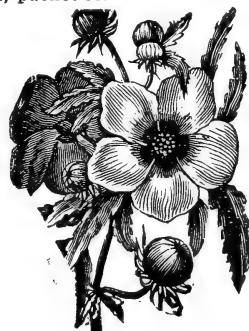
Hibiscus Africanus, packet 5c.

HELICHRYSUM. One of the best of the immortelles; good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July till destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Mixed, packet 5c.



Heliotrope.



Hibiscus.



Helichrysum.



Japanese Hop.

IVY. For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old well or building, or to adorn either when new, it is a well known and favorite plant. For indoor winter decoration Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. Height 30 to 60 feet. Perennial.

Hedera Helix, packet 10c.

IPOMOEA. A beautiful climber, and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and an endless variety of colors, many of them being wonderfully brilliant and of graceful form. They are alike good for green-house decorations, for the house, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, etc. They require heat in starting and some varieties will not succeed out of the green-house. Tender annual climber. Height 5 to 15 feet.

Ipomea, many varieties, mixed, packet 10c.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Coix Lachryma, packet 5c.

LANTANA. Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbenæ-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

French hybrids, mixed, packet 10c.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax). Distinguished for their brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black center saucer-shaped, and very conspicuous in bed and border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet. Hardy annual.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, packet 5c.

JAPANESE HOP.

A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the earliest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year.

Humulus Japonicus, variegated, packet 10c.

ICE PLANT. Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches. Tender annual.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, packet 5c.



Ice Plant.

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of plants of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Lobelia Blue, Crystal Palace, packet 10c.

LARKSPUR. A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. When grown in vases makes a fine display. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Delphinium, double tall mixed, packet 5c.

Delphinium, double dwarf mixed, packet 5c.

MIXED CLIMBERS.

In this we have included all the popular quick-growing climbing annuals, such as

**IPOMEAS,
NASTURTIUMS,
SWEET PEAS,
JAPANESE HOPS,
CYPRESS VINE, ETC.**

Just the thing for covering Old Fences, Arbors, Etc.
Packet 10c., ¼ oz. 25c.



Lantana.



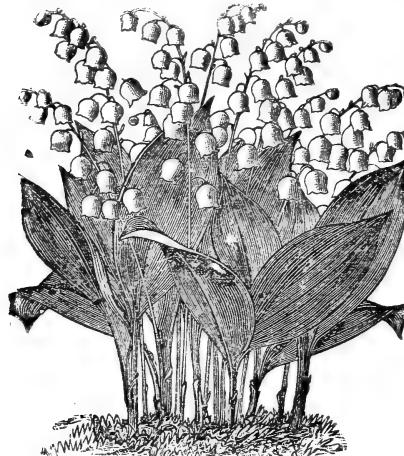
Larkspur



Job' Tears.



Ipomea.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Lily of the Valley.

Made to cover, by August 15th, a trellis 30 to 50 feet high and 6 feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height 30 feet. Tender annual. Packet 10c.



Morning Glory.

The flowers are of immense size and of strong colors. Soak seed before planting. Packet 5c. oz. 25c.

NEMOPHIL A. This popular plant is to be found in almost any garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport into an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors, packet 5c.

The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots, or by seed. Hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Convallaria majalis, packet 10c.

MOON- FLOWER.

The true Moonflower is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers; a single plant can easily be

made to cover, by August 15th, a trellis 30 to 50 feet high and 6 feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height 30 feet. Tender annual. Packet 10c.

MORNING GLORY.

This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual.

Tall, mixed colors, packet 5c., oz. 15c. & lb. 35c. *Convolvulus minor*, dwarf mixed, packet 5c.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

MARIGOLD. A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Double dwarf, French, packet 5c.

Double dwarf, African, packet 5c.



Marigold.

MIMULUS. These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also for open culture in the garden. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Moschatetus, Musk Plant, packet 10c.

Tigrinus, Monkey Flower, packet 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE. One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Scabiosa, dwarf double, mixed, packet 10c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda). One of the best known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suitable to almost any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Grandiflora, sweet, large flowering, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Golden Queen, golden yellow, packet 5c., oz. 40c.

Giant White, pyramidal tall growing, packet 5c., oz. 40c.

Giant Machet, this is the popular strain used by florists, packet 10c., oz. 75c.



Mignonette.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS. A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annual, 3 feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden. Packet 10c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). A showy annual with fine cut foliage, and curiously formed double flowers of light blue color. The form and color render it very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

Double, mixed colors, packet 5c.

Before closing your order, look over our list of Summer Flowering Bulbs. You surely will include some

..... **Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cuberoses, Etc.**

When you want Hyacinth, Tulip and Narcissus Bulbs write us for "Fall Bulb Price List."



Copyrighted 1894
A. BLANC

Tall Nasturtium. This well known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets, also does finely when grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

Mixed, all colors, packet 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c., oz. 15c., 2 oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Heinemani, silk bronze chocolate, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Coccineum, bright orange scarlet, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Schillingi, bright yellow, maroon blotches, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Pearl, cream white, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Regelianum, brownish violet, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Madam Gunther's Hybrids, a grand strain of tall growing, containing many colors not found in any other mixture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., 2 oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

NASTURTIUMS.

Nasturtium, Chameleon (New French).

When a plant of this novel sort is in full bloom, one can find upon it flowers of almost every shade of color and form of marking known to Nasturtiums. No matter what color a flower may be when it opens, it is continually changing until it fades, so that there is an almost endless variety of marking and color.

Dwarf Chameleon, packet 5c., oz. 20c.

Tall " packet 5c., oz. 20c.

Lobb's Nasturtium. These constitute without doubt, some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Many colors, mixed, packet 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c., oz. 15c.

Dwarf Nasturtium. A bed of Dwarf Nasturtium is very desirable for borders along walk ways, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about one foot high.

Mixed colors, packet 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c., oz. 15c., 2 oz. 25c.

Brilliant, a handsome scarlet, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Ruby King, blue tinted red, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Pearl, creamy white, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

King Theodore, maroon, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Lady Bird, orange yellow, red spots, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

Six Packets of any above varieties of Nasturtiums for 25c., 12 for 40c. Five 1 oz. Packages for 50c.

PETUNIAS.

PETUNIA.

One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial.

Double mixed, saved from choice double flowers, nearly always a few come single, packet 20c.

Giants of California, produce immense large single blossoms, packet 15c.

Striped and Blotched, single, mixed, packet 5c.



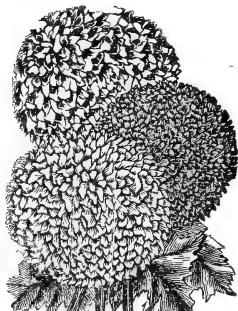
Petunia.

If you want Petunia Plants, write us. We can usually supply them in assortment of colors.

PYRETHRUM (Insect Powder Plant). Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian Insect Powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum, and it is certain death to Plant Lice, Flies, Cabbage Worms, and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every Cabbage Worm or other insect it touches. Height 1 foot.

Pyrethrum roseum, packet 10c.

Pyrethrum auratum, this is the beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called, "Golden Feather," packet 10c.



Fairy Poppies.

POPPY.

A well known flower of great profusion.

Single and double mixed, a grand collection of the annual varieties. Packet 5c., oz. 20c.

FAIRY POPPIES. The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. In colors the grand, large flowers are of pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and black, rose, and deep maroon.

Double mixed, packet 5c.

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES. They are similar in every way to the Wild Scarlet Field Poppy of England and the continent, but the range of color is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike. Packet 5c.

ICELAND POPPY (Perennial). The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are well suited for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely white, yellow and orange-red flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Pkt 10c.

NEW ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES. For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden Poppies. One of their most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Packet 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS. Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

Stipa pennata or feather grass, packet 5c.

Lagurus ovatus, packet 5c.

Pampas grass, forms elegant plumes, packet 5c.

All kinds, mixed, large packet 10c.

OXALIS. Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Mixed, packet 10c.

SWEET PEAS.

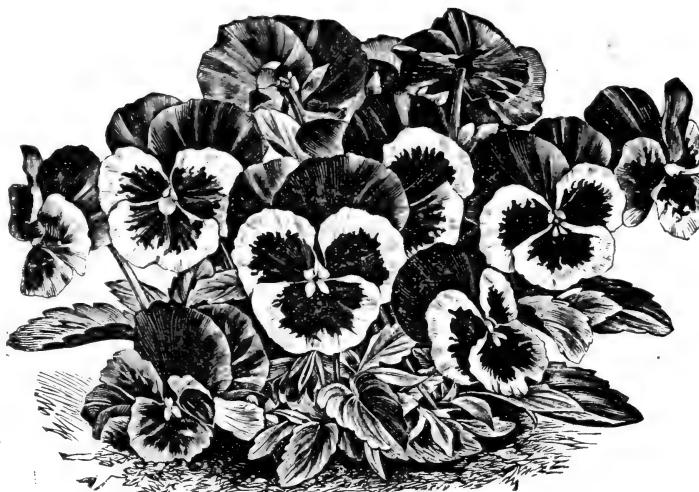
OUR ASSORTMENT IS STRICTLY
"UP-TO-DATE."
SEE PAGES 57 AND 58 FOR DESCRIPTION
AND PRICES.

PANSY.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the modest brilliancy and variety of their colors but for the durability of their bloom.

Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed. An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots.

White, with dark center, packet 10c.
Black, King of Blacks, packet 10c.
Yellow, a beautiful clear yellow, packet 10c.
Blue, azure blue, packet 10c.
Purple, deep royal purple, packet 10c.
Bronze, a golden bronze, packet 10c.
Mixed, all colors, packet 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c
One packet of each of above seven for 50c.



Pansies.

Sweet-Scented. This

new class is the result of a hybridization or crossing of the Pansy with the sweet Violet, retaining the delightful Violet Perfume, with Pansy blooms 2 inches in diameter, of good substance and in many colors. They include pure white, yellow, black, maroon, orange and lavender; also striped, blotched, feathered, etc. Packet 15c. 2 for 25c.

Cassier's New Giant Odier Pansies. Extra large flowers of the showy and popular Odier type, being all three-spotted or five-spotted on backgrounds of rich glowing colors in many distinct shades. Packet 15c. 2 for 25c.

Bugnot's Very Large Stained, Mixed. An extra large, five-blotted race; plants vigorous, with short stalks bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine. Packet 15c. 2 for 25c.

German Imperial Mixture. While the giant flowered are great favorites, they do not carry all the shades and colors which are found in our German Mixture. This is the florists' popular strain. Mixed, a fine assortment, packet 10c., 3 for 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Good Mixed Pansy. Consisting of many popular colors of ordinary strains. Packet 5c., oz. 75c

PASSION FLOWER. A most interesting and well-known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty. Passiflora Coerulea, packet 10c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such colored portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the beds have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants and the effect beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Single, mixed, packet 5c.

Double Rose, mixed, packet 10c.

PICOTEE. Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height 18 inches. German, mixed, packet 10c.

ROSE, New Dwarf (Rosier Multiflora).

Height 20 inches. This variety comes to us from France. They commence blooming when about three inches high, like annuals they germinate, flower and produce seed within a year. Blooming is continuous throughout the summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions, and present almost all the variations of color found in other roses. A young plant raised from seed sown Jan. 15th expanded its fruit flowers three months later. Packet 15c.

PRIMROSE Chinese.

These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost, and damp cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

Primula sinensis, mixed, pkt 15c

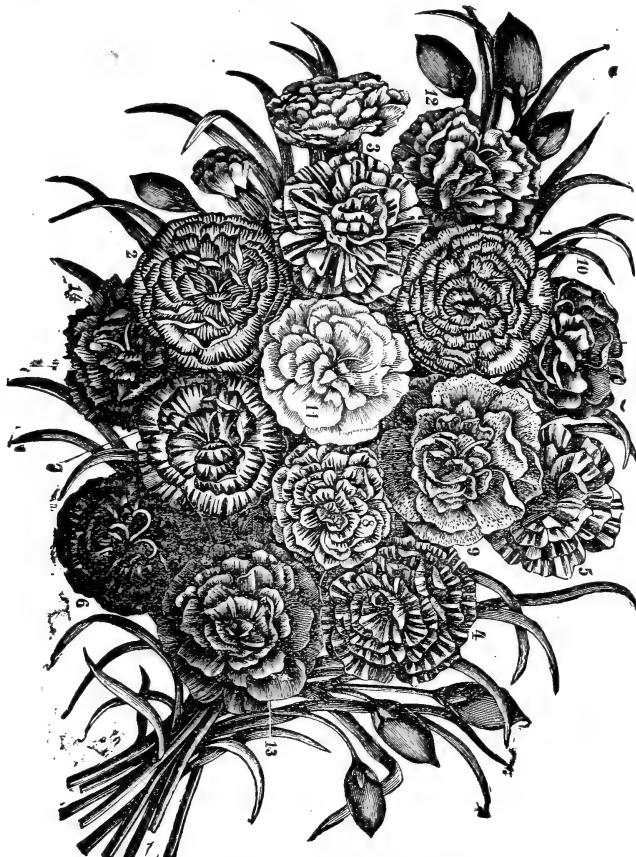


New Dwarf Rose.



Primula obconica, pkt 10c.

Primulas.



Dianthus, or Hardy Garden Pinks.

SWEET SULTAN. A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea Moschata, mixed, packet 5c.
" *Marguerite*, mixed, packet 10c,
white, packet 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet.

Salpiglossis, mixed colors, packet 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

Mixed colors, packet 5c.



Sweet William.

PINKS.

Splendid, large flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July till after severe frosts, the first and also the second year. No flower excels this genus for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 foot.

Dianthus Chinensis, (double China) mixed, packet 5c., 1/4 oz. 15c., oz. 50c.

Dianthus Lacinatus, (double fringed) mixed, packet 5c., 1/4 oz. 25c., oz. 90c.

Dianthus Imperialis, (double Imperial) mixed, packet 5c., oz. 50c.

Dianthus Hedgewigii, (double Hedgewigii) mixed, packet 5c., oz. \$1.

Dianthus Hedgewigii, single, mixed, part 5c.

Dianthus Albus flore pleno, (double white) packet 5c.

Dianthus Cyclops. Perfectly hardy. Perennial and perpetual bloomers. Single, mixed, packet 10c.

PHLOX.

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, it is excellent for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches.

Phlox Drummondii, mixed, packet 5c., oz. 60c.

Phlox Drummondii, grandiflora, large flowering, mixed, packet 10c., oz. 90c.

Phlox Alba, white, packet 10c., oz. \$1.00.

Perennial Phlox, packet 10c.

Phlox, Star of Quedlinburg, packet 10c.



Phlox.

SENSITIVE PLANT. A curious plant, manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.

Mimosa Pudica, packet 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM. The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich colors, eyed and variegated with other shades, forming large trusses of bloom, remaining a long time in perfection. A bed of Sweet William is very attractive the last of June and first of July, at a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Dianthus Barbatus, single, mixed, packet 5c.
" double, mixed, packet 10c.

When you wish Everlasting Flowers, order Acroclinium, Ammobium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Xeranthemum and Gypsophila Paniculata.

We furnish all above mixed, packet 10c.

SWEET PEAS.

We are headquarters for strictly high grade Sweet Peas seed. Our growers give special attention to selecting and cleaning. We have trade from all parts of the United States for our "selected strains," which are furnished at prices within the reach of all and as low as the ordinary stocks are priced by many.

PRICES. 5c. per packet. 6 packets for 25c. 12 packets for 40c. 10c. per ounce. 3 one-ounce packages for 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 60c. Postpaid, except where otherwise priced. If pounds are wanted by express, deduct 10c. per lb.



Sweet Peas.

WHITE.

Emily Henderson. A persistent bloomer.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety.

PINK.

Lady Marie Curie. Fine orange pink, splendid for cutting.

Katherine Tracy. A soft but brilliant pink.

Lovely. A delicate shell tinged with yellow, often four flowers on a stem.

Venus. A soft shade of rose pink and buff.

Apple Blossom. Bright rose and pink.

Prima Donna. A lovely shade of soft pink.

PINK AND WHITE.

Early Blanche Ferry. This is the standard among florists, as it has no rival for forcing.

Painted Lady. The old favorite of pink and white.

ROSE.

Her Majesty. Large hooded flowers.

The Queen. Rosy pink, wings, mauve.

SCARLET.

Salopian. Very bright scarlet with large flower.

Cardinal. Intense crimson scarlet.

Mars. A large and well-formed scarlet.

Fire Fly. A fiery shade of brilliant scarlet.

YELLOW.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow.

Mrs. Eckford. Beautifully shaded. Very vigorous grower.

VARIEGATED.

Gray Friar. Watered purple on white ground.

Aurora. Very large, flaked orange-salmon.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White striped with bright rose carmine. Very novel.

TRICOLOR.

Captain Clark. White and lavender streaked with carmine.

MAROON.

Boreatton. The darkest and richest colored.

Monarch. Deep bronzy maroon and dark blue.

LAVENDER.

New Countess. Delicate lavender, the finest in this color.

Princess May. Light shade lavender.

Countess of Radnor. Pale mauve. Very charming.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Very large, with long stems.

BLUE.

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple blue.

Butterfly. White laced with lavender.

Burpee's Navy Blue. The large flowers are of a rich violet purple with the effects of a dark navy blue.

MIXED.

Eckford's Hybrids. Mixed. Nothing better in mixture of varieties and should not be compared with ordinary mixtures on the market. We mix in all our named varieties. Oz. 10c., 2 oz. pint 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c., 3 lbs. prepaid for \$1.50.

Large Flowered. All good varieties, though not all choice. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 45c., 5 lbs. net prepaid, \$1.50.

Light Colors Only. Mixed. From named varieties mixed to order. Oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.



Cupid Sweet Peas in a pot.

SWEET PEAS.

(Continued.)

Bush Sweet Peas. (Gray Friar.) A distinct type of bush habit, (not dwarf like cupid), but with blossoms much the same as tall varieties. The Gray Friar is of a lavender purple color on a silvery white background. packet 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Dwarf Sweet Peas. 10 inches high. A dwarf variety that is suitable for pot culture, hanging baskets, etc., is a decided acquisition in Sweet Peas, this we have in Dwarf Cupids. Blossoms are smaller than ordinary tall varieties.

White Cupid, pure white blossom, packet 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. pkg 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Pink Cupid, same as preceding, only differs in color, packet 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. pkg 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Double Sweet Peas. It has been a difficult task by hybridization and selection to change the habit of the Sweet Pea to the double form, and much remains to be done. The result at best is really semi-double flowers. The best varieties we have will not produce more than half doubles, the others remaining of the usual single type. We furnish them mixed, packet 5c., oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Everlasting Peas. A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 10 feet. Mixed, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

Red, White and Blue Mixture. Oz. 10c., 2 oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Consists of Salopian, Blanche Burpee and Navy Blue in a mixture. Very novel. Try an ounce at least.

STOCKS (Ten Weeks). Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush, covered with splendid spikes of bloom from July till frost. This seed is our own importation from the most celebrated German grower of this flower, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible to obtain of large double flowers in the most brilliant colors and variety. Half-hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

German Dwarf Double, mixed; packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
Separate Colors, white, blue, crimson, purple, yellow, packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Brompton Stock. The Brompton Stock cannot endure our winters, but if plants are grown in the open ground during the summer, in autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot or dry. Half-hardy annual. Height 1 foot. Mixed. Packet 10c.

SUNFLOWER. An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbant of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are quite attractive. Hardy annual.

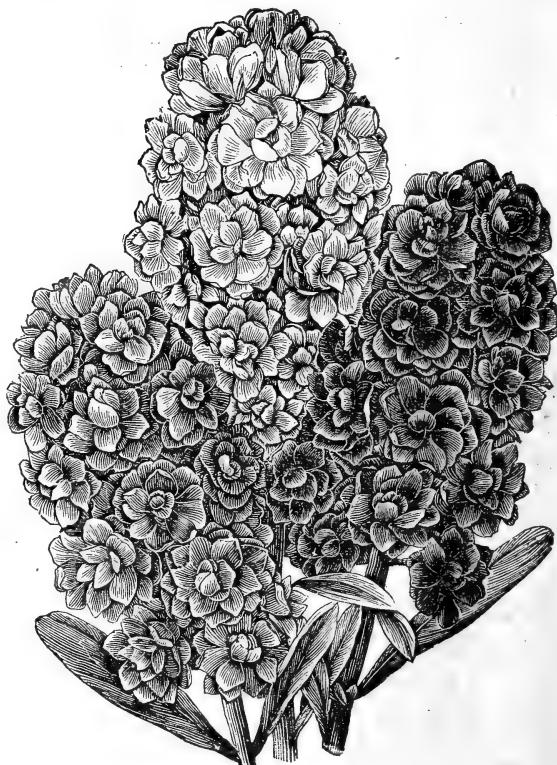
Helianthus, Globosus Pistulosus, packet 5c., oz. 10c.
Mammoth Russian, packet 5c., oz. 10c.

SALVIA. The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes, and continues in bloom in the open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house and they will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of the dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the green-house sorts. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.

Salvia Splendens, scarlet, packet 10c.

SMILAX. No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days, after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Height 10 feet. Tender perennial.

Large, packet 10c., oz. 50c.



Ten Weeks Stocks.



NOTE OUR LIBERAL OFFERS IN PREMIUMS
ON ALL ORDERS FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS.



THUNBERGIA, Climbing Black-eyed Susan.

A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet.

Thunbergia Alatum, mixed, packet 10c.

TRUMPET VINE or BIGNONIA.

Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers; deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet.

Bignonia Radicans, packet 10c.

VERBENA. The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom, fragrance and excellence for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Grown from seeds, the flowers are quite fragrant, and blossoms stronger than from cuttings. Tender perennial.

Mammoth, mixed, packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Pure white, packet 10c.

FOR FLOWERING BULBS,

See Pages 60 and 61.



Violet.



Wall-Flower.



Whitavia.



Verbena.

VIOLET. The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.

Viola Odorata, packet 10c.

WALL-FLOWER. The large, massive spikes of the Wall-Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Mixed, packet 10c.

WHITLAVIA. An elegant annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters, of rich, dark blue and white bell-shaped flower. Is fine for baskets and vases; for piazza decorations is one of the best, flourishing best in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot.

Whitlavia Grandiflora, packet 5c.

"WILD FLOWER GARDEN," or Mixture of all kinds Flower Seeds. Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers, in neatly laid out beds and borders, is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the "Wild Flower Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, not having such a bed, can form any idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new, almost every day. Large packet 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

WILD CUCUMBER. Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height 15 feet. Half hardy annual.

Echinocystis Lobata, mixed, packet 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

WISTARIA VINES. One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. If once started will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet.

Glycine Sinensis, packet 10c.

XERANTHEMUM. A popular flower of the immortelle class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on strong stems. Colors, white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Packet 10c.

ZINNIA. Fine, large flowers, of a great variety of double colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow—the flowers full, double as a Dahlia, and remaining in bloom from July till frost. Make a fine display when grown in rows, the plants forming a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet. Half hardy annual.

Double, mixed, packet 10c.

New Zebra, striped, resembling a zebra, packet 10c.



Zinnia.

FLOWERING

FOR
FALL
AND
SPRING
PLANTING.

The following are for Fall and Winter Planting, and have been selected as being the choicest in several hundred varieties. Guaranteed first size.

CALLA. An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Each 20c., dozen \$1.80.

HYACINTH. Were we asked to name the most beautiful bulbous flower for fall growing, either for house culture or for outdoor planting, we would certainly recommend the Hyacinth. It is not only extremely beautiful but can be grown by even the most inexperienced in bulb culture. It blooms early in the season, remains a long time in flower, and ranges through so many shades of rich and delicate colors that all tastes can be suited. Also they have a delightful fragrance which is sufficient in itself to make it a general favorite.

Roman Hyacinth, white, each 10c., dozen \$1.
Single " mixed colors, each 10c., dozen \$1.
Double " each 10c., dozen \$1.

TULIPS. The Tulip, for its gorgeous colors, its pretty cup-like shape and its early flowering, is one of the oldest spring favorites; planted in beds or borders, it is unrivaled for brilliant effect. As with most flowers, single varieties succeed better than double when forced; for this purpose they should be planted as early as possible.

Single Tulips, mixed colors, each 5c., dozen 40c.
Double " " each 5c., dozen 40c.

CROCUS. This is one of the first of the bulbous plants to show their heads above the ground in the early spring, in fact, they are called the "Harbingers of spring." They are perfectly hardy, and can be left in the ground for several years without being disturbed, this being the best mode of treatment.

Crocus, mixed colors, each 3c., dozen 25c.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers measure six to eight inches across are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of rich deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. For winter blooming this is one of the grandest bulbs for house culture. They are so easily grown that the most inexperienced in bulb culture can handle them, in fact they frequently bloom without ever having been planted in soil or water.

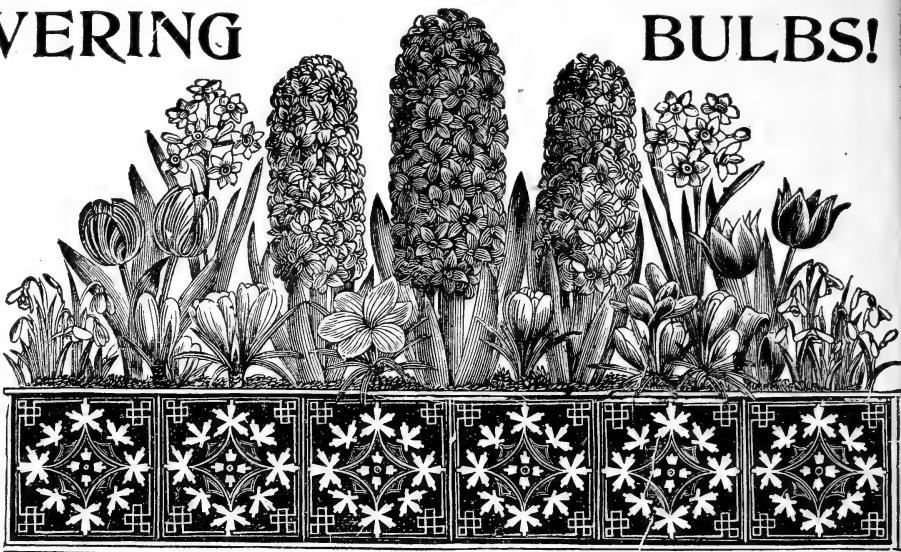
Large Bulbs, each 50c., dozen \$5.

ZEPHYRANTHUS, FAIRY LILY. This is a member of the Amaryllis family, of easy culture and deservedly popular. For pot culture plant three or four in a five or six inch pot and they will bloom nicely. For the garden plant in spring and lift in fall like Gladiolus.

Atamisque Pure white.

Rosae. Beautiful, clear rose. Flowers large and handsome.

Bulbs, either sort. 5c. each, 3 for 10c., dozen 40.



LILY OF THE VALLEY. The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive. Each 5c., dozen 35c.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY. A bed of Lilies is a "Joy Forever," and there is no plant that will give such genuine satisfaction for a small outlay as the above. We are anxious that everyone give the plants a trial, to this end have made price for all. Each 20c., dozen \$2.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. This is a species of the Polyanthus Narcissus annually imported from northern China, and prized for the abundance of flowers. Produces very large bulbs, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, which throw up from 5 to 10 flower spikes, bearing clusters of large, perfect waxy white blossoms with yellow center of a most delicious fragrance. They grow well in pots in a light and sandy soil, but the most successful way of cultivating, is as the Chinese do—in water. Each 15c., dozen \$1.50.

NARCISSUS VON SION. The grand old-fashioned double yellow Daffodil. Very hardy outside and blooms freely in pots in the house. Everybody should plant this one. Blooms anywhere. Each 5c., dozen 40c.

FREESIAS. They are sure to bloom, even under the most trying conditions and their fragrance is something that cannot be equaled in any other bulbous plant. Commence blooming early and the flowers stay perfect for a long time, each bulb producing several clusters of bloom, which come along in succession. Each 5c., dozen 40c.

OXALIS. Most of these Oxalis flower from October until Christmas, and later. Very pretty, of easy culture, requiring a good, somewhat peaty soil, with considerable light. Put 4 or 5 in a 4-inch pot. Charming for window boxes or hanging baskets. Each 5c., dozen 40c.

SNOWDROPS. Among the earliest spring flowers, bell-shaped, pure white with a small green dot on the top of each petal. Hardy.

Single, each 2c., dozen 20c.

Double, each 3c., dozen 30c.

CYCLAMEN. This well known free blooming plant is only adapted for house culture in our climate, but for winter flowering it has few superiors. Plant in September or October in 5-inch pot, using rich, light soil, and water sparingly until it begins vigorous growth, after which it may be treated like other house plants.

Dry Bulbs, of the Giant Flowered type, mixed, each 30c., dozen \$3.

TUBEROSE. Planted in pots and given a warm place in the house from October to January these bulbs will bloom during the winter. Flowers grown on stems 18 inches high, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. They are pure white, wax-like, double and very fragrant. The growing plant is fond of light and heat and should be given the sunniest place possible. The pearl variety being dwarf is best suited for pot culture. Each 5c., dozen 40c.

SPIREA ASTILBOIDES AND SPIREA JAPONICA. Elegant, shrub-like plants with large plumes of pure white, making a most valuable addition to list of decorative house plants; easiest culture and immensely popular. Strong clumps of either of above sorts. 25c. each.

Walker's Plant Food. Perhaps your plants in pots need some special fertilizer. Try a package. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. package, by mail, 25c., lb. 40c.



Tulip,

FLOWERING BULBS

For Spring Planting.

The following Varieties are the "Cream" of Summer Flowering Bulbs and are all Guaranteed First Size.

CALADIUMS or Elephant's Ears.

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for planting out upon the lawn; growing 5 feet high, with handsome leaves often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. Can be stored in sand during the winter. Each 20c., doz. \$2.



PEONIES. Still the grand old favorites they were fifty years ago. Our stock consists of the newest French and Chinese varieties, with immense double blooms of the most intense yet delicate colors. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. For brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal them.

Assorted Colors, each 20c., doz. \$2.
White, With Golden Center, each 30c., doz. \$3.

DAHLIA. The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors so

large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Roots easily injured by frost. Set out three feet apart after all danger of frost. Tied to stakes.

Assorted colors, each 20c., doz. \$2.

BEGONIAS. Handsome summer flowering bulbs of colors rich and varied, ranging from delicate yellow and salmon to crimson. Early bloomer, in full bloom until frost. Grow best in a soil composed of leaf mould, sand and a small portion of well rotted cow manure.

Single, each 20c., doz. \$2; double, each 30c., doz. \$3.

GLADIOLUS. We are large growers of these bulbs and supply only varieties and mixtures that we know are the best to be obtained and such as will give complete satisfaction. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

CANNAS. Combining grand tropical foliage with large and brilliant flowers. Cannas is one of our most showy bedding plants. Their large flowers and varied colors double their popularity. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

TUBEROSE. A most delightful, fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulb. Flowers waxy white and sweet scented. Plant is fond of light and heat. Plant outside after April 1. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

ARMSTRONG'S EVERBLOOMING TUBEROSE. A Tuberose that will bloom year after year is something many flower lovers have endeavored to obtain. We have this in Armstrong's Everblooming, which produces single flowers in extreme profusion and a similar fragrance to Jasmine. We are sure everyone will be pleased with this grand, new variety. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

MADEIRA VINE. Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous-rooted climber of rapid growth with dense and beautiful foliage. It grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny location. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

CINNAMON VINE. Cinnamon Vine is a charming climber, and will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. It thrives anywhere and once planted will grow for years. The clusters of white flowers send out a fragrance of cinnamon that is wonderful. They are grown from roots or tubes and will grow in any locality. Each 5c., doz. 50c.

APIOS TUBEROSA. Called tuberous-rooted Wistaria. A pretty vine possessing a delicious Violet fragrance. Each 10c., doz. \$2.

SPOTTED LEAF CALLA. Similar to the well known White Calla. The flowers are pure white, with dark throat. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

GLOXINIA. We know of no bulbous plant that will give such universal satisfaction. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white and fragrant. Plant is hardy and grows stronger each year. Each 10c., doz. \$1.



Tuberose.

**HYACINTH GLASSES FOR
Growing Hyacinths in Water.**

Each 20c.

**BOWLS FOR
GROWING THE CHINESE SACRED LILY IN WATER.**

Good Size. Each 20c.

FLOWERING BULBS—CONT.

HARDY LILIES.

AURATUM. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear, broad, golden band in center. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

ALBUM. Pure white with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

LONGIFLORUM. White, trumpet formed, very fragrant. A grand sort, almost identical with Bermuda Easter Lily, Hardy and somewhat later. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

RUBRUM. Flowers white, with a deep rosy or crimson band on each petal, with deep colored spots between. Five to six inches in diameter. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

CANADENSE. One of our hardy, native sorts, with bell-shaped yellow and red flowers. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

SUPERBUM. Finest of native lilies; flowers bright orange-red thickly spotted with purple. Each 20c., doz. \$2.



Lilium Auratum.

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTION OF BULBS.

These collections are put up in advance and we cannot change the number or varieties in any case. They are all choice bulbs and are sure to please you.



Lily of the Valley.

COLLECTION No. 1, POSTPAID FOR 50c.

1 Hyacinth.

4 Freesias.

1 Chinese Sacred Lily.

6 Crocus.

COLLECTION No. 2, POSTPAID FOR \$1.

6 Lily of the Valley.

1 Easter Lily.

1 Chinese Narcissus, (Sacred Lily.)

4 Freesias.

4 Oxalis.

1 Hyacinth.

1 Gloxinia.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF NO. 1 COLLECTION.....

\$0.63

" " " " No. 2 "

1.20

SPECIAL OFFERS.

TALL, LOBBS AND DWARF NASTURTIUM COLLECTION.

Six packets of six distinct varieties for 25 cents.

Twelve packets for 40 cents.

Your choice from page 53.

PANSY COLLECTION.

Five packets of five distinct varieties from page 55 for 30 cents.

1 Packet, mixed.

3 Packets Trimardeau, your choice.

1 Packet Bugnot or Cassier.

SWEET PEA COLLECTION.

Six packets of six distinct varieties for 25 cents.

Twelve packets for 40 cents.

Three 1-ounce packages for 25 cents

Your choice from pages 57-58.

GARDEN SEED COLLECTION.

One Packet of each of the following:

American Wonder Peas.
Champion of England Peas.
Cheese Pumpkin.
Denver Market Lettuce.
Dwarf Champion Tomato.
Evergreen Corn.
Eclipse Beet.
Hubbard Squash.
Glass Radish.
Black Diamond Watermelon,

Hollow Crowned Parsnips.
Hackensack Muskmelon.
Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.
Kidney Wax Beans.
Kohr Gem Watermelon.
Long Green Cucumber.
Long Purple Egg Plant.
Moss Curled Parsley.
New Stone Tomato.
Non-Plus-Ultra Radish.

Hollander Cabbage.
Oxheart Carrot.
Prolific Squash.
Prizetaker Onion.
Purple Top Turnip.
Rosy Gem Radish.
Red Wethersfield Onion.
Ruby King Pepper.
Siberian Cucumber.
White Plume Celery.

A COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1.00.

As these Garden Seed collections are put up in advance, we cannot allow any change from above.

The above collections will be sent by mail postpaid.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Prices subject to fluctuations. Postage 8c. per pound extra.
Market prices on application.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Our Red Clover, English Blue Grass, Timothy and Alfalfa is mostly Kansas grown, all recleaned by best machinery to make it choice.

On account of the early publication of this Catalogue we cannot make prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage, eight cents per pound. Two bushel bags twenty cents each extra.

RED CLOVER. This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agricultural, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER. Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stem are of a darker color. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common Red Clover, and about the grower, it is coming into very general use for soiling purposes. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

time that Timothy, Orchard and other grasses known; being perennial and absolutely refuses to winterkill, it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor, and afford very excellent forage for bees. Sow five to eight pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER. This clover comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known; being perennial and absolutely refuses to winterkill, it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor, and afford very excellent forage for bees. Sow five to eight pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. An excellent pasture clover, forming, in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Much admired in lawns. Sow five to eight pounds to the acre. Lb. 30c.

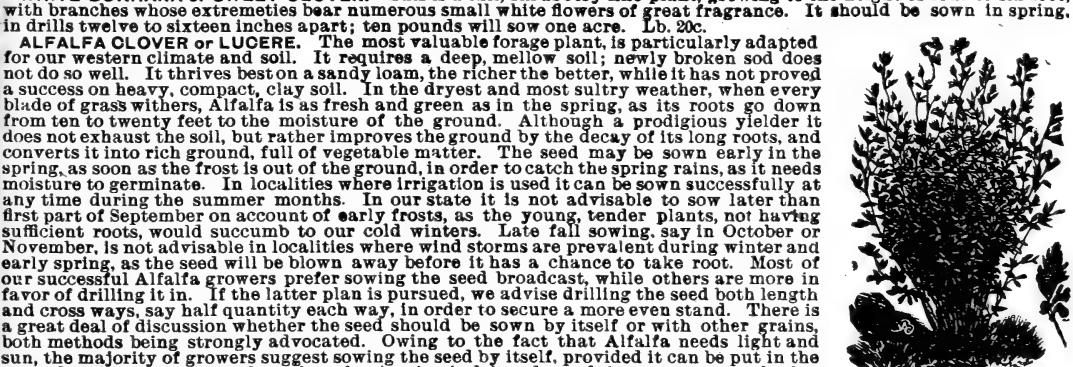
CRIMSON CLOVER. This is an annual variety, in common use in Italy and the south of France for feeding green. It is also grown largely and successfully in Virginia, where it is called "German Clover," and we think it would do well here in our Western States. It is from two to four weeks earlier than Red Clover, and for this reason very desirable. The yield in fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall in the southern country, fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

WHITE BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER. This is a tall, shrubby like plant, growing to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. It should be sown in spring, in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart; ten pounds will sow one acre. Lb. 20c.

ALFALFA CLOVER or LUCERE. The most valuable forage plant, is particularly adapted for our western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, while it has not proved a success on heavy, compact, clay soil. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the spring, as its roots go down from ten to twenty feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. In our state it is not advisable to sow later than first part of September on account of early frosts, as the young, tender plants, not having sufficient roots, would succumb to our cold winters. Late fall sowing, say in October or November, is not advisable in localities where wind storms are prevalent during winter and early spring, as the seed will be blown away before it has a chance to take root. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer sowing the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it in. If the latter plan is pursued, we advise drilling the seed both length and cross ways, say half quantity each way, in order to secure a more even stand. There is a great deal of discussion whether the seed should be sown by itself or with other grains, both methods being strongly advocated. Owing to the fact that Alfalfa needs light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing the seed by itself, provided it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when the sowing is delayed we advise to sow oats or barley with it to afford some protection to the young plants against the scorching rays of the sun in midsummer. Another circumstance has to be taken into consideration. If the ground proves to be very weedy, sow in connection with grain, by all means, a crop of barley or oats; they can be raised as well as a crop of weeds. After the grain has been cut, and this should be done just as early as possible, it will be found that the Alfalfa has made such growth as to prevent any danger of being choked out by the weeds, and it will care for itself. Irrigate immediately after the grain is cut, and the Alfalfa will push out fresh shoots at once, and will furnish a light cutting in the fall, or at least good pasture. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; under favorable circumstances three and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than twenty-five pounds of good clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock. The Alfalfa flourishes up to an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, at higher altitudes is not likely to thrive. The proper time to cut it is when the plant is in full bloom. The seeds ripen to perfection, and are a source of considerable wealth to our farmers. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed twelve to fifteen pounds is plenty to sow on one acre. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. For hay crop sow twenty-five pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c. Ask for latest prices when quantity is wanted.

ESPARETTE or GERMAN CLOVER. This is a leguminous plant, with many stems from two or three feet long, straggling tapering smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the underside; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated leaves, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial, and hard and woody; flowers in July. It belongs to the same family as the Alfalfa, well known to all our western people. It is adapted for light, chalky soil, sands, gravels and barren regions, where the rainfall is not plenty and irrigation not obtainable. It is not as long lived a plant as Alfalfa, but will last from ten to twelve years, according to nature of the soil, by judicious top dressing of manure in the fall, the duration may be extended a few years. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. We would advise early and heavy seeding, and the firming of the soil after planting with a roller, seed ought to be sown about two inches deep. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

JAPAN CLOVER. A low perennial of spreading habit, and adapted to withstand excessive drouth. It flourishes on the poorest soil in the Southern States. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 30c.



Red Clover.



Alfalfa Clover.



Meadow Fescue.



Red Top.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.



Johnson Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It is one of the hardiest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre in spring. Lb. 10c.

ORCHARD GRASS. No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. Sow 20 to 25 pounds an acre. Lb. 20c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, the Great American Grass. The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass farmer," of central Kentucky, says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Grass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre for meadow, for lawns sixty-five to eighty pounds per acre. Fancy clean seed, lb. 15c.

TIMOTHY. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing too. Sow ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A highly esteemed grass in Europe, either for pasture or lawns. It has been more or less cultivated in this country, and has done well wherever tried. Sow early in spring for pasture twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

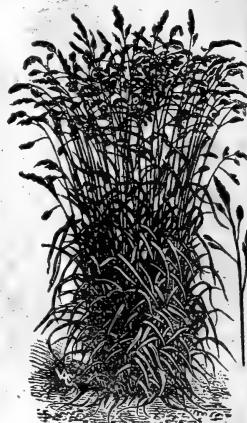
RED TOP. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses failed. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Clean seed, lb. 10c. Fancy clean or hulled seed sow 15 to 18 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

TALL MEADOW OAT or EVER-GREEN GRASS. The roots of this grass descend deeply into the subsoil, enabling it to withstand a protracted drouth, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye for pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular tame grasses. Sow broadcast twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 20c.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. In nutritive value, earliness and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grasses. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years, it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soil best adapted to Italian Rye seems to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soil it is said to be one of the best grasses grown to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

JOHNSON GRASS. We find this grass winter-kills in the northern states. In the extreme southern part of this state and the southern states it does well. A perennial, a rapid grower, long, cane-like roots; the leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resembling those of Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. In fact, the richer the land the better the crop. Twenty-five to thirty pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 15c.

If any above seeds are wanted by mail postage must be added, 8c. per pound.



Orchard Grass.



Timothy.



New Siberian Millet.

GERMAN MILLET. No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

PEARL MILLET or sometimes called PENCILLARIA. The plants of this grass at first appear feeble, resembling broom corn, but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller and new shoots appear rapidly from the original roots, numbering from six to a dozen or more. The stems at first are nearly prostrate, but when about two feet long they begin to assume an upright position, reaching a height of eight to ten feet. Sow from three to five pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

COMMON MILLET. It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow thirty to forty pounds to acre. Lb. 5c.

HUNGARIAN. This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

MANITOBA or HOG MILLET. The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay after being threshed will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Lb. 5c.

NEW SIBERIAN MILLET. Is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree, all the essential merits of any of the older sorts,—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and if the claims are well founded, destine it to take front rank, if not lead all the rest. The claims made by its introducers are that it is from two to three weeks earlier than the German Millet, is a much heavier cropper, that the hay is much finer, stalks more elastic and growing much taller, that it is rust proof, that chinch bugs do not relish it, and being of stooling habit, requires much less seed per acre. We disposed of a limited quantity of the seed of this new millet last year and have received a number of letters from different localities in several states which show that, excepting where weather conditions were very unfavorable to a fair test, most satisfactory results were obtained, and that the claims made for it as given above are fully sustained. Lb. 5c.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS. This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying. Permanent pasture should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, were it for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it gives out when cut for hay, and also when the seed is nearly ripe. Sow 35 pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

GIANT SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis maxima*). Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Milch cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter, and mutton. It grows so well on poor, dry, sandy soil that it has been called "the clover of sandy land." The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for clover. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. It is in best condition for pasture from four to six weeks after sowing, and it may be sown every month from March to August. It is also valuable for "filling in" on pasture worn thin. Lb. 10c.

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS-WAGNERI or FLAT PEA. This new forage plant has created quite a sensation all the world over. Some of its points of excellence may be mentioned as follows: Its roots penetrate the soil thirty feet, which enables it to withstand great extremes of cold and drought. It has double the feeding value of Alfalfa, a crop richer than Red Clover. The plants grow very little above the ground the first year, but the roots make rapid growth. The second year the top thickens up, and the third year the plant is matured. The seed requires several weeks to germinate. Sow in April or May on well prepared ground in drills, about one to two feet apart, seeds about one to two inches deep, two inches apart in the drills, and cover well; keep clean from weeds afterwards. The plants can be transplanted either in spring or fall on any kind of soil, even on rocky ground, but not on "wet" lands. Pkt, 5c., oz. 15c., ½ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



BERMUDA GRASS. This plant has long been naturalized in the southern states. It is a tender, delicate grass, growing over and binding the most arid and loose lands, and grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil; very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop. The Oklahoma experiment station recommends it highly and writes as follows: "While Oklahoma is near the northern limit for its successful growth, Bermuda Grass has withstood the winter of 1901-1902 without apparent injury and started growing in protected locations about March 20. The ability which this grass has shown to withstand the driest season on record followed by a moderately severe winter further confirms the belief that it is the coming pasture grass for Oklahoma. Its successful growth does not seem to be confined to any particular class of soils and it seems to thrive on both stiff, hardpan soils and on those that are very sandy. The roots of Bermuda Grass have been traced to depth of three feet in the toughest sort of hardpan, thus indicating the reason for this plant's ability to withstand the severest drought and keep on growing. April is a good month for the starting of Bermuda Grass." Time of sowing, April to June. Sow five to six pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.

SANDVETCH (*Vicia Vilosa*). Another forage plant from Europe, highly esteemed there. The Sandvetch prosters in the most barren soils, on those too poor to grow the winter tare. Six tons per acre of green forage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils, with a second cut for seed or for ploughing in green. Sow end of August, alone or with a cereal, rye preferred, as this vetch reaches a length of 3½ to 5 feet and must have a support. Sow 65 to 85 pounds per acre, working same as for winter vetch. If good growth before winter, it may be cut, and again by March 15. Eaten by all farm stock. Lb. 15c.

HUNGARIAN or AWNLESS BROMEGRASS (*Bromus Inermis*). The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a special bulletin devoted to this grass gives this general information: "While the grass will grow on lands too poor for the more valuable agricultural grasses, and under conditions of climate which would entirely preclude the culture of these last, its productiveness depends, as in other cases, upon the amount and availability of the food supply. In other words, the better the conditions the better the growth. It is resistant to intense cold, and stands protected drought better than any other cultivated variety. The seed per acre is given at from thirty to forty pounds. It may be sown in the autumn with winter wheat, or in the early spring; for the southern states, February or March. The preparation of the land is the same as for other grain. In the north it blooms in June, and, of course, somewhat earlier in the southern states. It is usually sown mixed, because of its liability to choke out other plants. In the formation of permanent pastures, various grasses and clovers, where these grow, ought to be mixed with it." Trials in western and northern states have given good results. Choice new seed 15c. lb.

Hungarian Bromegrass.

The illustration shows a large, dense clump of Hungarian Bromegrass with its characteristic awnless panicles.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. The main secret in the successful raising of sheep for mutton, for which the English are so famous, lies undoubtedly in the very general use of Fodder Rape for feeding them. After the corn is harvested and before winter sets in there is need of nutritious green fodder, especially for sheep. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown and perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months, and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. "They should weigh like lead." Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring, as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed during the third or fourth week in June; it can then resist drouth, and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. By sowing different pieces several weeks apart a continuous supply of good feed can be had. When sown in June the Rape will have to be fed during August, though if the first crop were cut about four inches from the ground, there would be an aftergrowth or second growth that would be useful after that time. For the breeding flock a piece should be sown about the first week in July, with some even later, and the chances taken on its withstanding the drouth. It does well sown with oats. After the oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly.

If the soil is rich and clean sow broadcast, if not so clean sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. Rape is especially adapted for a catch crop, succeeding well when for any cause other crops have failed, as it, like turnips, makes its growth late in the season, can be sown on stubble, and will furnish excellent pasture when much needed in the fall. When sown broadcast, use 8 to 10 pounds, and if in drills, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c., 10 lbs. 75c., 100 lbs. \$6.50.

TEOSINTE. Recommended as the most prolific foliage plant yet introduced. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about four pounds seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two or three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. 75c.

FODDER or FORAGE CANE. Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grasses cannot be sown readily. Cattle horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow 40 to 65 lbs. per acre. Market price.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.

THE FORAGE PLANT FOR ARID AND ALKALI SOILS.

This new plant comes to us from California, where it has been tested and experimented with to a large extent. The agricultural department of the California State University states as below:

"Importing, testing and demonstrating the value of Salt Bush has been accomplished by this department at much expense, combined with both care and labor. Lands that hitherto have laid barren and worthless have been rendered productive and valuable. It can scarcely be conceived that alkali soils, coated with their salts as covered by snow, can be changed in their appearance or constituents, yet such is being accomplished most satisfactorily and with little expense by the use of Salt Bush. Already thousands of acres of arid and alkali lands have been reclaimed by seeding it to this valuable plant. The transformation has seemingly something of the miraculous about it."

Price of Salt Bush seed—oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, by mail; 10 lb. lots @ \$1.25 per lb., not prepaid.

DIRECTIONS.

The land to be sown should be plowed, and reasonably well pulverized by the harrow or other tool. At least a disk harrow should be used to loosen the soil, and give the seeds not only an opportunity to germinate, but the young plants the conditions favorable to become speedily established. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre, if evenly scattered over the surface. The seed should be mixed with ten times its weight of sand or ashes to facilitate its distribution. Sow the seed in the spring before a rain if possible, or irrigate well, on well pulverized soil, and cover it lightly (about one-eighth of an inch) with a light harrow or brush. If desire, plants may be grown by sowing the seed in boxes or garden bed, covering lightly, and planting the seedlings when desired, when from two to three inches high, six to seven feet apart. If the weather is dry when transplanting, supply a little water to each plant.

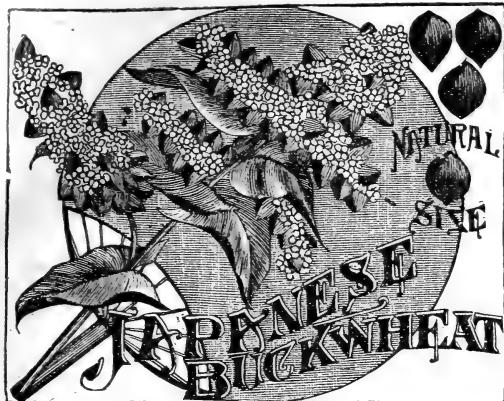
WILD RICE.

An annual which sows itself in the fall, about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted early in the fall, before the ice forms, broadcast from a boat, in two or three feet of water having a mud-bottom. It has been successfully planted through the ice in winter and in the spring, but it succeeds best when planted in the fall. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing the small fry with plenty of food from the animalculæ upon the stocks; for planting in fish ponds it is equally desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. At the south two crops can be cut, and all cattle are very fond of it. Lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.25 lbs. @ 10c.

If any above seeds wanted by mail add postage, 8c. per pound.



This shows the growth from one root suspended.



Japanese Buckwheat.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb. 5c.

FOLGER CANE. This is one of the best canes for syrup as it does not crystallize very easy; also valuable for forage. It matures a few days later than the Amber. Lb. 5c.

COLLIER CANE. Matures about same time as Early Amber, has very slender stalks with heavy foliage, keeps well for a long time. Lb. 5c.

COLEMAN CANE. Another excellent variety both for syrup and forage, it is short and stocky and has large seed heads. Lb. 5c.

EARLY ORANGE CANE. A well known variety, well adapted to the south and west. It is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Lb. 5c.

WHITE AFRICAN CANE. This variety grows very tall, makes a large amount of syrup of the finest quality. Lb. 5c.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE. A late variety, also an excellent variety for syrup and for forage. Lb. 5c.

FODDER or FORAGE CANE. Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grasses cannot be sown readily. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow fifty pounds per acre. Market price.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder, while its strong thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre. Lb. 10c.

BROOM CORN. There are many farmers who might make this a very profitable crop; an acre will give about 500 weight of broom and nearly forty bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed. It requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later, and it pays best to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

Miscellaneous Field Seeds.

Postage 8c Per Pound Extra, Prices Subject to Fluctuation.
Market Prices on Application.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT. Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Lb. 5c,

SILVER HULE BUCKWHEAT. This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light-gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Lb. 5c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich dark brown color and manufactures a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Lb. 5c.



Improved Evergreen Broom Corn.

EXTRA EARLY JAPANESE BROOM CORN. This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about seventy-five days when planted late. Have seen some that was planted on July 17, and ready to cut October 1. Can be planted after wheat with good success, so making two crops on the same ground. It is just the kind for an early market. It has withstood dry weather better than any other variety. Brush is fine and long. Lb. 5c.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. This Improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about eight to ten feet high, stands up well, and entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its great value to growers is in the fact that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, commanding highest price. Lb. 5c.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN BROOM CORN. An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly, even in the sun. Lb. 5c.

GENUINE DWARF BROOM CORN. Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes. Lb. 5c.

FIELD LUPINS. When young the plants are good for sheep. Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the White. The Lupin is one of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil; poor lands fertilized by plowing in the Lupins. Lb. 10c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavy, from 500 to 1000 bushels per acre. Lb. 5c. bu. \$1.25.

PEANUTS. The peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, fertile soil with a good clay subsoil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops.

The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over.

—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off three and one-fourth feet wide, and the hills two feet apart; cover them two or three inches deep. When they come up thin them to two in a hill, and if there be any vacancy transplant. It is better to plant them level than on ridges, as they are less liable to suffer from drouth. Lb. 15c.

SPANISH PEANUTS. The earliest variety grown; pods are small, but remarkably solid and well filled, and the yield per acre very large; can be cultivated with the plow. Because of their early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs. Lb. 20c.

COW PEAS. This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known to the north, also as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. There are four principal varieties: i. e., the Whip-poor-will, Clay, Blackeyed and Black. The first of these is considered by far the best variety for growth in the Northern States. It matures quicker, is more easily harvested and in northern climates yields more grain and ripens the vine more uniformly than rank growers, such as the Clay, Blackeyed or the Black. The Whip-poor-will, strictly speaking, is a bunch or bush variety; while the others are climbers or runners—the length of the vines often reaching to fifteen or twenty feet. Whip-poor-will, lb. 10c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2.50. Black, lb. 10c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2.50. Clay, lb. 10c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2.50. Blackeyed, lb. 10c., pk. \$1. bu. \$3. Mixed, lb. 5c., pk. 60c., bu. \$2.

FLAX-SEED. Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-fourth bushel per acre. Can furnish choice cleaned seed, for sowing at any time, at market price.

HEMP SEED. Grown in the eastern part of our state both for the seed and for the fibre; requiring rich bottom land. If grown for the seed two quarts will sow one acre; if grown for the fibre, sow about one bushel per acre. Lb. 10c.

SEED RYE. Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Bu. (56 lbs.) 80c.

VETCHES or TARES. A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the states. Culture same as field peas. One hundred pounds per acre. There are two varieties; one for spring, the other for fall sowing. Can supply both. Spring vetches per lb. 10c., winter vetches per lb. 15c.

NAVY FIELD BEANS. Plant after the danger of frost is past, in dry, light soil. Best crops are grown in rich soil; but beans do well in ordinary soil. Cultivate with one horse cultivator, or a hoe, frequently, when plants are dry, but never when wet. Plant one and one-half bushels to the acre in hills, same as corn, or in drills. Lb. 5c.

MEDIUM FIELD BEANS. Same as Navy Beans, only difference is that size of beans is larger. Lb. 5c.

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres. Lb. 5c.

The Premier Broadcast Hand Seeder Sows any kind of Grass or Grain Seed. Price \$1.50.

THE PREMIER BROADCAST HAND SEEDER

SOY BEANS. They are erect growing, with from one to six or more stems branching out from near the ground and reaching a height of from one and a half to three and a half feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose land. The branches are thickly studded with pods from the surface of the ground to the top; a single plant having sometimes as many as 200 pods containing from one to four beans, the usual number being three. The Soy Bean is a remarkable drouth resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land. However, they respond very readily to plenty of moisture and good soil. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm—after corn planting. They will make a fair crop after rye or wheat if the season is favorable. The ground should be well prepared, and the beans planted near the surface. They may be cultivated as other crops; keeping the soil in good shape and the weeds down is all that is required. Soy Beans as feed take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening cows or hogs, they have given astonishing results. When the beans are let thoroughly ripen in the field the straw is worthless, but if cut and cured while green makes excellent hay. Make excellent hog pasture and are a good crop for soiling. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre; if drilled, use one-fourth to one-half bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow and the late Mammoth, this last variety, however, hardly ever matures here, but is all right for the southern states. Early Yellow Soy Beans, lb. 10c., pk. \$1. bu. \$3.; Late Mammoth Soy Beans, lb. 10c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2.50.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS. Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust proof; makes a very heavy grain. Bu. \$1.

WHITE SCHOENEN OATS. This variety weighs from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and method of culture. Bu. \$1.

LINCOLN OATS. It is early white oat, it is rust proof. It stands up well, has a thin hull and heavy meat. Bu. \$1.

NEW ZEALAND OAT. A very fine variety of oats introduced from Australia, a large yielder and producing a heavy meaty grain. Bu. \$1.

AMERICAN BANNER. Another fine kind of white oats, very productive, very strong and straight straw. Does well in our western states. Bu. \$1.

CALGARY GRAY. They are extremely early, having a short, stiff straw that never lodges, and have a greater percentage of kernel to berry, by actual analysis, than any other known oat. Bu. \$1.

BLACK RUSSIAN. One of the very best varieties of black oats; very hardy and heavy yielder and producing very heavy grains. Bu. \$1.

WINTER TURF OATS. For fall sowing. They are rust proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezing. When sown early their roots strike down from ten to twelve inches deep, which insures them from winter killing and ready in spring to grow off, while spring oats are not sown on account of wet weather. Their deep rooting and stooling properties enable them to afford more fall and winter grazing than any known plant. They also produce more straw and grain than any other oat. Bu. \$1.25.

MANSURY BARLEY. A six-rowed barley, with long, heavy, well-filled heads, containing large plump grains. Straw bright, very strong, and is not apt to lodge, even on the richest lands. Ripens about a week or ten days later than the common six-rowed barley, or about the same time as two-rowed barley. Bu. \$1.25.

COMMON BARLEY. Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre. Bu. \$1.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY. This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn as a fattener, and it is surer than most all crops. The yield the past season was fifty bushels per acre. Hulless barley did splendidly. We urge all farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial. Bu. \$1.50.

WINTER BARLEY. For fall sowing. Must be sown early in fall to get well rooted before frost sets in, so as to not winter kill. Bu. \$1.25.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY. A new beardless barley, earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless, it can be handled as easily as oats. Our supply of this variety very limited. Our crop was ruined by the wet weather; do not expect to have any this season.

SPRING WHEAT, PILLSBURY FIFE. A hard red spring wheat, with close set bald head and stiff straw. One of the earliest varieties and very hardy; it may be sown early and it is the equal of any grown in productiveness. It has no known superior as a No. 1 hard milling wheat. Bu. \$1.

SPRING WHEAT, GRANT. This variety is one of the very earliest spring wheats in cultivation. It is a bearded wheat and semi-hard. It is noted for productiveness and heavy weight to the measured bushel. Where the softer spring wheats are better adapted to the soil and climate than the hard wheats, we especially recommend Grant wheat. Bu. \$1.

SPRING WHEAT, VELVET CHAFF. This variety is a semi-hard, bald wheat, white velvety chaff, and has been grown largely in the warmer spring wheat sections. It is two weeks later than the earliest varieties, and this is of value to a large wheat grower, as it permits him to lengthen his harvest profitably. The straw is not as stiff as the Fife wheat and does not weigh as heavily to the bushel as Grant or the earlier wheats. Bu. \$1.



Soy Beans.

MARKET PRICES.

Whenever you desire to buy Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and other Seeds in large quantities, send us a list of your wants and we will promptly and cheerfully quote you lowest market prices on articles asked for. Always glad to hear from you.



JERUSALEM CORN, NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

Postage 8 Cents per Pound Extra.

All these varieties bear dry weather well. When corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full crop. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. Some mills have been grinding the grain for flour with good success. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn will, even on land too poor for corn. As soon as the seed begins to glaze, begin to cut and shock. Make the shocks sixteen rows wide, and the same distance in length. Balance it well, for the seed is so heavy that it will go down easily. After it is well cured, stack it or house it as you would ordinary corn fodder, or let it stand in the field until wanted for use. Prepare a rake in the feed lot and feed as hay. It is not necessary to thresh it. If it is desirable to separate the feed from the fodder, run the stalks through a threshing machine after removing all but one row of concave teeth. The grain will come out as clean as wheat and the fodder shredded.

JERUSALEM CORN. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$2.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor

land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Lb. 5c., 100 lbs. \$2.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb. 5c., 100 lbs. \$2.

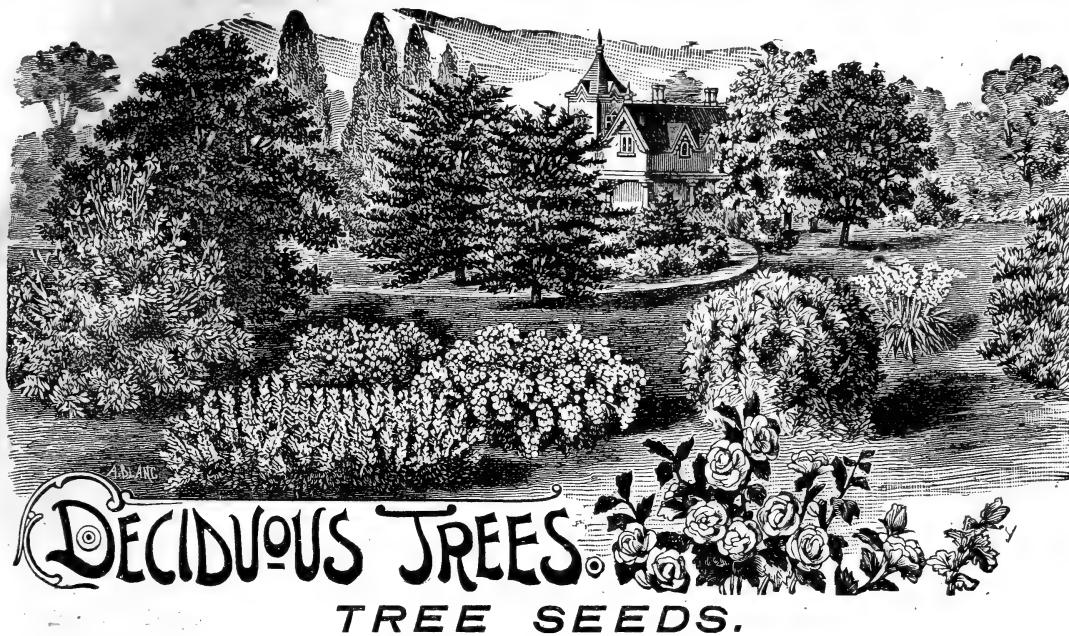
YELLOW MILO MAIZE. Growth is tall—nine to twelve feet, shooting from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in four or five rows, and two to three feet in the drill, two plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$4.

BROWN DOURRHA. Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. It is raised more for the grain than for fodder. It yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$5.

LARGE AFRICAN MILLET. The correct name of this variety is African Millet, but in some localities is called White Milo Maize. Stalks eight to ten feet high, yielding heads of grain twelve to fifteen inches long, weighing six ounces to half a pound when ripe. Plant in early April, in three foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row; cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. This variety makes the most forage per acre. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$5.



Kaffir Corn.



Prices given include Postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower. Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such, planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view; and that is, it takes time for these to germinate, in some cases only a few days; in others, several weeks; while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sowed together, and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating; some coming up in a few days, others not until the next season, and still others not until the season following.

Conifers and Evergreen tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, Pear and Quince Seed, Cherry Pits, Peach Pits, also those with hard shells like the Locust, Magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposure to frost before planting; otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting, but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich, if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich, apply a good liberal dressing of any old well-decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, dry sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart, so that the hoe or garden cultivator can be employed in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them well clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or in boxes; if in cold-frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corner three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely.

Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies, would recommend to plant Black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Honey and Black Locust.

FRUIT SEEDS.

APPLE. Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil, any time during the winter in the south, or early in the spring in the north, in rows eighteen inches apart. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the winter by placing layers of seed in the boxes and covering with sand and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture.

American Apple, lb. 50c., bu. \$12.
French Crab Apple, lb. 60c., bu. \$15.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. The rarest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duhuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1855 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

MAHALEB CHERRY. The remarks regarding apples are applicable to Cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

MAZZARD CHERRY. Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

PEAR. Sow the seed thickly in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep—a rich, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After taking one year's growth, take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root, and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz. 25c., lb. \$2.

QUINCE. Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is most used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples. Oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

MYROBOLAN PLUM. The direction given for planting apples will apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

GERMAN PRUNES. Treated same as preceding. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

PEACH. Peach stock are raised by planting the stone two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in Apple stock. Bu. \$2.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY.

Having had frequent calls for the above small fruit seeds, we have this season a fine stock of them. Oz. 60c., lb. \$6.

EVERGREENS.

EUROPEAN LARCH. This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant in the fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.

ARBOR VITÆ, AMERICAN WHITE CEDAR. An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been for a long time in cultivation in our leading nurseries. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A variety of the preceding species with foliage of golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces, with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively employed in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

NORWAY SPRUCE. A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.25.

WHITE SPRUCE. A small tree native to the northern states and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for its fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

AUSTRIAN PINE. A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value to exposed situations for wind-brakes and shelter belts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

SCOTCH PINE. One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soils and climate. Its extreme hardness, together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

MEDITERRANEAN PINE. A variety from southern Europe, of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soils in a southern climate, but not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the northern states. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20., lb. \$2.

WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The White Pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often reaching a diameter of six feet, and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

SWISS STONE PINE. From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the north. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

SILVER FIR. A European variety sometimes like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

BALSAM FIR. A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage of a beautiful rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$2.

RED CEDAR. Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas, equal to the Red Cedar, and for wind-brakes around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

CYPRESS. They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties.—the Deciduous, the Upright and the Spreading. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

BOXWOOD. The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower-beds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN.

PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). From selected blue trees only; about 100,000 seeds to a pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

ABIES DOUGLASII (Douglas Spruce). 45,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Yellow Pine). 16,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

PICEA ENGELMANNII (similar to Blue Spruce). Oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Silver Cedar). Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel, and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

SOFT or SILVER-LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May, and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality; hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

NORWAY MAPLE. Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerably larger than our native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly after it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree, and well worth cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. A rather coarse-growing tree with large dark-green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower, its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

ASH-LEAVED or BOX ELDER MAPLE. A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often obtaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

EUROPEAN ASH. A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe: seeds larger than those of American varieties. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

WHITE BIRCH. A small slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine-grained but not tough. Trees with a large amount of spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

WEEPING BIRCH. From Europe. A variety of White Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

EUROPEAN BEECH. The Beech grows to a large size, often from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the fall and are easily started. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

WHITE ELM. It is the largest of the native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation both for its wood and ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.

EUROPEAN ELM. It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD or LINDEN. A large tree of rapid growth; wood soft and white; lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant, and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

EUROPEAN BASSWOOD. Small-leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

AILANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN. Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

EUROPEAN ALDER. The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low, wet sands on the banks of streams. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.25.

HOARY ALDER. From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

HARDY CATALPA. Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpa Speciosa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the western and northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the most imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and in other exposed situations, to say nothing of the handsome appearance of the tree, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shaped tree. Endures extreme heat or drought, and is free from insects or disease. Named by the Kansas and Missouri State Horticultural Societies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

COTTONWOOD. A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

WHITE MULBERRY. A native of Europe; has become naturalized, and is now found in most of the states. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep, as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silkworms. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

BLACK MULBERRY. Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Menonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for dessert. The trees make good fence posts after five years growth, and eventually makes splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

HONEY LOCUST. This is a large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our state wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly, and the wood is valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

HAZELNUT. Tree of dwarf habits, producing thorns, makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

BARBERRY. A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, with many branches covered with sharp, stout prickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., lb. \$1.

OSAGE ORANGE. A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare the seed for planting is to soak in a running creek until commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c., bu. \$8.00.

BLACK WALNUT. One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, or timber-land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are a very well-known article of commerce. Bu. 75c.

ENGLISH WALNUT. This variety has not been much tried here. We have fresh nuts of the soft shelled kind from California, can furnish at 40c. per lb.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY. This species becomes a lofty tree, eighty feet high, with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bu. \$2.50.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years growth. Not suited to great variety of soils. Succeeds best on timber land and on rocky and gravel soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts. Lb. 40c.

PAW-PAW. Too small for any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the Banana in form and color, and, when fully ripe is very delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

HORNBEAM. From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.75.

TULIP TREE. Native. Tree hardy, rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

SYCAMORE. A native tree, extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich moist soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

PERSIMMON. Native. Tree hardy. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

BLACK CHERRY. Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

HACKBERRY. A native tree, well adapted to our western states, for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

TREE CRANBERRY or SNOW BALL. Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity, and produces its showy, white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

BUCKTHORN. Used for Hedges, bears pruning well and makes a very compact hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

HOPTREE. A small native tree bearing green flowers, with the odor of hops; ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

RED BUD. A very ornamental tree. It blooms before leafing out; bears red flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

DOGWOOD. A small native tree with pretty white flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

SASSAFRAS. A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

SWEET GUM. A native tree, grows to a large size, and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$5.

LILAC. Well-known flowering shrub; highly ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

WHITE FRINGE. One of the handsomest native shrubs, blooms in May and June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

GOLDEN-CHAIN TREE. A well-known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color, and hang down like chains as the name of the tree indicates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

CALYCANTHUS. A sweet scented shrub from Carolina. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

WITCHHAZEL. A tree from the southern states, well known for its medicinal qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

NURSERY STOCK.

Our prices include careful packing in damp moss and delivering to Express or Freight Office here, freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

APPLES.	Pr. 10	Pr. 100
Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet	1 50	12 00
Standard—2 years, good, 3 to 4 feet	1 00	8 00

Early Apples.—Red Astrachan, Cooper, Yellow Transarent, Red June, Early White, Early Harvest, Sweet June, etc.
Fall Apples.—Maiden's Blush, Fameuse (snow), Western Beauty, Rambo, Jefferies, Penna, Red Streak, Lowell, O. Strawberry, Ortley, etc.

Winter Apples.—Ben Davis, Janet, Rome Beauty, Mann, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Huntsman, W. W. Pearmain, Winesap, Jonathan, Stark, York Imperial, Smith's Cider, Alexander, Arkansas Black, Pewakee, Standard, Sutton's Beauty, Wealthy, Gano, etc.

CRAB APPLES.

Four to six feet, 2 years	3 50	25 00
Varieties.—Whitney's No. 20, Montreal Beauty, Transcendent, Golden Beauty, Hyslop, Soulard.		

PEAR.

Standard Pear—First-class, 5 to 6 feet, 2 and 3 yrs.	5 00	40 00
Standard Pear—Medium, 4 to 5 feet, 2 years	4 50	35 00

Varieties.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Leconte, Beurre de Anjou, Howell, Sheldon, O. Summer, Keiffer, Garber, Rutter, etc.

Dwarf Pear—First-class, 4 to 5 feet

4 50 35 00

Dwarf Pear—Medium fine, 3 to 4 feet

4 00 30 00

Dwarf Pear—Light, 2 to 3 feet

3 00 20 00

Varieties.—Duchess, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Howell, Bartlett, Seckel, Olapp's Favorite, Rutter, Beurre de Anjou, Lawrence.

CHERRIES, ON MAHALEB.—Fine Stock.

Standard—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet	5 50	45 00
Standard—2 years, well branched, 4 to 5 feet	4 50	35 00

Varieties.—Early Richmond, Ostheim, Wragg, English Morello, German Weichsel, Montmorency, Belle Magnifique Gov. Wood.

PEACH.

Standard—1 year, fine, 5 to 6 feet	2 00	15 00
Standard—1 year, fine, 3 to 4 feet	1 50	10 00

Varieties.—Alexander, Stump the World, Heath, Cling, Amsden, Lord Palmerton, Waterloo, Early Rivers, Honeywell, Old Mixon, Schumacher, Elberta, Salway, Foster, Brandywine, Globe, Wonderful, Ringgold, Mammoth, Wheatland, Arkansas Traveler, Lemon Cling, Crosby—Frost proof, Each 35c. 3 50 25 00
 Carmen and Triumph, best early, Each 35c. 3 50 25 00

PLUM.

Native—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet	4 50	40 00
Native—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet	3 50	30 00
Native—1 year, well branched, 4 to 5 feet	3 50	30 00

Foreign—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet	4 50	40 00
Foreign—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet	3 50	30 00

Foreign—1 year, well branched, 4 to 5 feet	3 50	25 00
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Native Varieties.—Wild Goose, Miner, Marlanna, Weaver, Wolfe.

Foreign Varieties.—Lombard, Smith's Orleans, General Hand, Imperial Gage, Bardshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune.

Japanese Plums, 4 50 40 00

Varieties.—Kelsey, Ogden, Botan, Satsuma, Burbank.

APRICOT.

Russian—Named sorts, very fine, 4 to 5 feet	3 50	30 00
American—4 to 5 feet	3 50	30 00

Varieties.—Russian: Alexander, J. L. Bubb, Superb.

American: Moorpark, Early Golden.

QUINCES.

Mo. Mammoth—3 to 4 feet	4 00	35 00
Champion—3 to 4 feet	4 50	35 00

Orange	4 00	35 00
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GRAPE VINES.

Concord—1 year, strong	75	5 00
Elvira—white	1 25	6 00

Ives	1 25	6 00
Worden—best black grape	1 50	7 00

Pocklington—golden, white	2 00	10 00
Niagara—white	2 00	10 00

Martha—white	1 50	7 00
Moore's Early	2 00	10 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing—2 years, very strong	1 50	10 00
Smith's Improved	1 50	10 00

Houghton—2 years	1 00	8 00
Industry—2 years, very fine red fruit	3 00	20 00

CURRENTS.

Red Dutch, and White Dutch—3 years	1 50	7 00
Cherry, Grape and La Versailles Victoria	1 50	7 00

Fay's Prolific and Ruby	2 00	8 50
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RAISINS.

Red Seedless	1 50	10 00
White Seedless	1 50	10 00

Black Seedless	1 50	10 00
White Seedless	1 50	10 00

Yellow Seedless	1 50	10 00
White Seedless	1 50	10 00

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FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The ground should be spaded deeply and thorough-ly, and a good compost of decomposed and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the ground. It would be well, also, to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then use a slanted tooth harrow and a light or medium roller until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed and harrow again and smooth off with a common garden rake. When the grass has grown two or three inches in height, use the lawn mower gauged to cut full one inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and foul grass can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the foul vegetation disappears.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of twenty feet by fifteen feet—300 square feet; or to cover an acre five bushels will be required. It should be borne in mind that, in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

Price "Fancy Mixed" Lawn Grass, 30 cents per pound by mail; per bushel, \$2. Prices for large quantities on application.



BIRD SEEDS.

If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per pound for postage. Our mixed bird seed is put up according to the best formula, for the health of the birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb., 10c.; Canary Seed, per lb., 10c.; Hemp Seed, per lb., 10c.; Poppy Seed, per lb., 25c.; Rape Seed, per lb., 10c.; Cuttlefish Bone, per oz., 10c., per lb., 60c.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

Chemical analysis has shown, and experience has proven, that of all feeding substances, OIL CAKE MEAL stands without an equal. To farmers it is especially valuable. It is the greatest flesh former, milk and butter producer in use, and on a fair test will prove to be the most economical cattle food a farmer can use; and it not only increases the value of his land, but it keeps his stock in excellent condition, and, at the same time, increases the quantity and richness of milk.

OIL CAKE MEAL IS NOT A MEDICINE BUT A FOOD.

It should be fed with bran or shorts to give the best results as a milk producer in the proportion of half each. This should be prepared twelve hours before feeding by soaking, at night for morning, and morning for night feeding. Corn meal should be used instead of bran or shorts when butter is an object. Both should be put into a vessel and water poured on sufficiently to make a mush of proper consistency. A thin mush when first mixed will become very thick by standing as long as indicated above.

Feed cattle and hogs three or four quarts per day. Calves one to two quarts. Horses two to three quarts. Present prices, per 100 lbs. \$1.75; special prices for large lots.

Sturtevant Poultry and Stock Foods, Lice Killers and Remedies.

Imperial Egg Food. Most famous and cheapest egg food in the world, as it does what is claimed for it. Lb. 50c., by mail, post paid, 65c.



Croo-Carbo. A liquid lice killer and the best disinfectant known. Qt. 50c. One can makes three quarts. Cannot be sent by mail.

Poultry Cure. A guaranteed cure for all diseases of poultry. Package 25c.; by mail, post paid, 40c.

Egg Maker. An egg producer. 2 lbs. for 25c.; by mail, post paid, 55c.

Roupe Pills. Cures roup, sore-head, swell-head, influenza and colds of poultry. 50 pills 25c.

Thavellice. A dust for the destruction of lice. Box 25c.; by mail, post paid, 40c.

Rose Insecticide. For the destruction of lice on plants. Box 10c. and 25c.; by mail, post paid, 15c. and 35c.

Medicated Meal. Composed of herbs, roots and seeds, cures all diseases common to cattle, sheep, hogs, and other animals. Box 25c.; by mail, post paid, 45c.

per lb. 10 lbs. 100 lbs.
Ground Oyster Shell..... 5c. 25c. \$1.50

Ground Bone Meal, for poultry..... 5c. 30c. 2.00

Granulated Bone, for poultry..... 5c. 30c. 2.50

Mica Crystal Grit..... 5c. 25c. 1.00

Ground Dried Blood..... 5c. 40c. 3.00

COTTON SEED MEAL.

Used for cattle feed, same as Linseed Oil Cake Meal. Present prices \$1.60 per 100 lbs. Special prices for large quantities.

CAHOON'S PATENT HAND SEED SOWER.

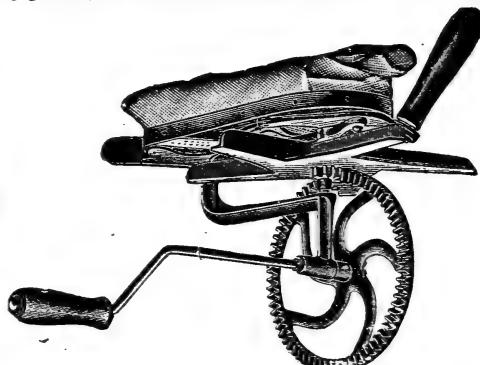


For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc.

The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper, surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price \$3.50.

Premier Broadcast Seed Sower



The frame of the machine which carries all the bearing parts, is made of one piece of metal, thus assuring perfect and permanent alignment. This feature makes the Premier the easiest running machine on the market and prevents it from getting out of order. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide, in such a manner as to insure an even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The grain bag is supported by a strap thrown across the shoulders. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Price \$1.50.

USEFUL TABLES.

Average Quantity of Seed Sown to an Acre

IN DRILLS. Bushels.

Dwarf Beans.....	1 1/4
Early Peas.....	1 1/2
Marrowfat Peas.....	1 1/4
Beets.....	4 to 5
Carrots.....	2 to 3
Onions.....	4 to 5
Onions for sets.....	50 to 60
Onion sets.....	300 to 350
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10
Parsnips.....	Pounds.
Radishes.....	4 to 5
Rutabagas.....	6 to 8
Spinach.....	1 to 1 1/2
Salsify.....	10 to 12
Turnip.....	6 to 8
	1 to 1 1/4

IN HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	12 to 15
Corn.....	8 to 10
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3
Watermelons.....	3 to 5
Pumpkin.....	5 to 6
Squash.....	4 to 5

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

Hills.

Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to 125
Watermelons.....	" to 40-50
Muskmelons.....	" to 75-100
Pumpkin.....	" to 60-90
Squash.....	" to 60-80

NUMBER OF TREE SEEDS TO THE POUND.

About.	About.	About.	About.
Alder.....	100,000	Box Elder.....	15,000
American White Ash.....	10,000	Catalpa Speciosa.....	20,000
Apple.....	12,000	Catalpa, Teas, Japan.....	70,000
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	300,000	Cherry Pits.....	1,000
Arbor Vitæ, China.....	40,000	European Ash.....	5,000
Austrian Pine.....	25,000	European Beech.....	1,000
Aylanthus.....	20,000	European Elm.....	50,000
Balsam Fir.....	80,000	Eugenia.....	5,000
Barberry.....	8,000	Gum.....	20,000
Black Cherry.....	4,000	Hawthorn.....	6,000
Black or Yellow Locust.....	30,000	Hemlock Spruce.....	100,000

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

Plants.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. 500
Cabbage.....	2,000
Cauliflower.....	2,000
Celery.....	2,500
Leek.....	1,500
Endive.....	3,000
Egg Plant.....	1,000
Lettuce.....	3,000
Pepper.....	1,000
Tomato.....	1,500
Thyme.....	4,000
Sage.....	1,000
Savory.....	2,000
Marjoram.....	1,500
Rhubarb.....	500

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

Feet of Drill.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. 60
Beet.....	1 oz. 50
Beans—dwarf.....	1 qt. 100
Carrot.....	1 oz. 100
Endive.....	1 oz. 100
Okra.....	1 oz. 40
Onion.....	1 oz. 100
Onion sets.....	1 qt. 20
Parsley.....	1 oz. 125
Parsnips.....	1 oz. 150
Peas.....	1 qt. 100
Radishes.....	1 oz. 75
Salsify.....	1 oz. 70
Spinach.....	1 oz. 75
Turnip.....	1 oz. 150

Table Showing the Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre, and the Number of Pounds to the Bushel.

	No. lb. to bu.	No. lb. to acre.
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Alfalfa.....	60	25 to 30
Esparrasette.....	24	40 to 45
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hungarian.....	48	24 to 36
Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Orchard Grass.....	14	28 to 42
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	18 to 42
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 30
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	50 to 70
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60
Flax.....	56	28 to 42
Blackwheat.....	50	25 to 50
English Blue Grass.....	24	12 to 18
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	8 to 96
Corn.....	56	72 to 90
Rye.....	60	60 to 90
Wheat.....	56	6 to 8
Sugar Cane, broadcast.....	56	50 to 75
Peas Field.....	60	90 to 120

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre of Given Distance.

Dist.	No.	Dist.	No.
apart.	Trees.	apart.	Trees.
1 foot.....	43,500	9 "	567
1 1/4 feet.....	19,360	12 "	302
2 "	10,890	15 "	193
2 1/2 "	9,960	18 "	134
3 "	4,840	21 "	98
4 "	2,722	24 "	75
5 "	1,722	27 "	59
6 "	1,210	33 "	40

Small Garden Implements.

STEEL TROWEL.—It is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, meeting a long felt want. Price, 50c.; postpaid, 60c.

HAZELTINE WEEDEER.—Of the best solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

LANG'S HAND-WEEDEER.—One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.



EXCELSIOR WEEDEER.—A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 35c.



THE COMBINATION WEEDEER.—Combining, as it does, both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and the most perfect Weedeer on the market. It is neatly and strongly made of malleable iron (tinne'd) and allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at the same price as other weedeers. Each, 30c.; postpaid, 35c.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Is the leading agricultural journal of the West. It was established in 1863, and to-day is an accepted authority on all matters pertaining western agriculture. It is published weekly and has from 24 to 32 pages every issue, any one of which is well worth the subscription price of \$1 per year. During 1903 a number of 20th century specials will be gotten out covering special interest to the farmer.

It has a large corps of special editors and contributors, which make its fourteen departments practical and authoritative. No intelligent farmer should be without it.

FREE. To any one who will mention this catalogue on a postal card we will send free, a sample copy.

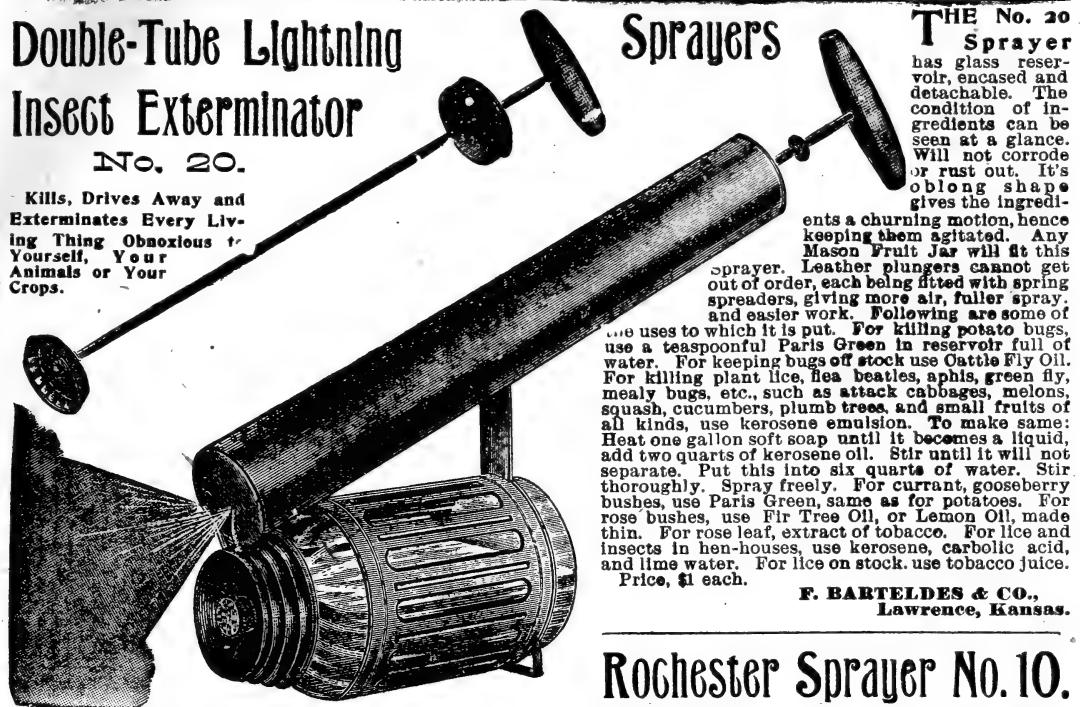
Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kansas.

N. B.—We will send this paper, KANSAS FARMER, 6 months free as a premium. See second page of cover.

Double-Tube Lightning Insect Exterminator

No. 20.

Kills, Drives Away and
Extirminates Every Liv-
ing Thing Obnoxious to
Yourself, Your
Animals or Your
Crops.



This machine is operated by compressed air, and will throw either fine spray or a solid, continuous stream.

DIRECTIONS.—The Sprayer is filled not more than two-thirds full by unscrewing and removing the Brass Air Pump (O) at point marked "S." The pump is then put back into position and the machine charged with compressed air by working the air pump. The air enters the Sprayer through the valve (V) at bottom of pump, thoroughly agitating and mixing contents of Sprayer. The machine is now ready for use; all the operator need do is open the stop cock (Y) and hold the nozzle to direct the spray. The compressed air being powerful and elastic, forces the liquid out through the outlet pipe (D), making either a fine spray or a solid, continuous stream as desired. By slipping the steel ring over handle of air pump, operator can carry the machine from place to place. This size machine holds from 3 to 4 gallons. Weighs 8 pounds. The body is made of Galvanized Iron or Copper as desired. Air Pump is made of brass, the valve (V) preventing liquid from entering pump or coming in contact with the plunger. Price, \$5 each.

"You Hold the Hose, the Machine does the Work."

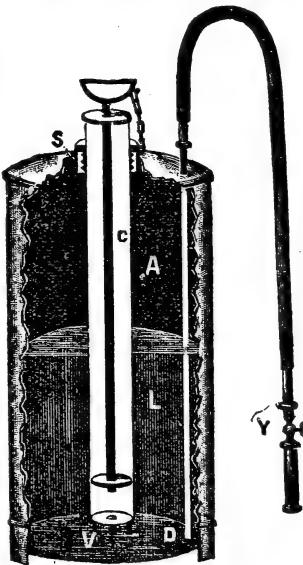
Slug Shot, an Infallible Insecticide.



One Gal. Duster.



One-half Gal. Duster.



A.—Compressed Air.
B.—Liquid.

IMPLEMENT FOR THE ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE USE OF SLUG SHOT.

THE DUSTER is the commonest implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbage and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallon and gallon, and are bottomed with very finely perforated material. Price 35 and 50c. each.

THE COMPLETE GARDEN BELLOWS.—It is intended for use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all its parts. Price \$1.50.

CANISTER.—This can holds half a pint; it has a screw top, perforated with fine and close small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT?—Slug Shot is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown. It kills potato bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs. It kills the black flea on cabbage, turnips, beets, radishes and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has prevented the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees; has likewise been used around beans, melons, squash, etc., to the detriment of the ravages of the cut worms. Keeps the striped bugs from all vine crops. Hammond's Slug Shot, price per 5 lbs. 40c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; bbl., 230 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.

Sprayers

THE No. 20 Sprayer has glass reservoir, encased and detachable. The condition of ingredients can be seen at a glance. Will not corrode or rust out. Its oblong shape gives the ingredients a churning motion, hence keeping them agitated. Any Mason Fruit Jar will fit this sprayer. Leather plungers cannot get out of order, each being fitted with spring spreaders, giving more air, fuller spray, and easier work. Following are some of

uses to which it is put. For killing potato bugs, use a teaspoonful Paris Green in reservoir full of water. For keeping bugs off stock use Cattle Fly Oil. For killing plant lice, fleas, beetles, aphids, green fly, mealy bugs, etc., such as attack cabbages, melons, squash, cucumbers, plum trees, and small fruits of all kinds, use kerosene emulsion. To make same: Heat one gallon soft soap until it becomes a liquid, add two quarts of kerosene oil. Stir until it will not separate. Put this into six quarts of water. Stir thoroughly. Spray freely. For currant, gooseberry bushes, use Paris Green same as for potatoes. For rose bushes, use Fir Tree Oil, or Lemon Oil, made thin. For rose leaf, extract of tobacco. For lice and insects in hen-houses, use kerosene, carbolic acid, and lime water. For lice on stock, use tobacco juice. Price, \$1 each.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Rochester Sprayer No. 10.

"Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices and saving in transportation from the East.

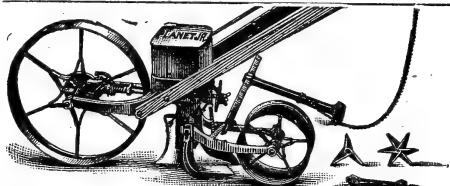
 Ask us for prices to include freight prepaid to your Railroad Station.

No. 1 Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder but smaller. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first-class double or single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator, and a rapid and efficient garden plow. It is a practical, every-day time and labor saver, and a grand remedy for backache.

Price \$9.50.

A pair of six-tooth rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price 50c. extra.



and sows equally well with a full hopper or a tablespoonful of seed.

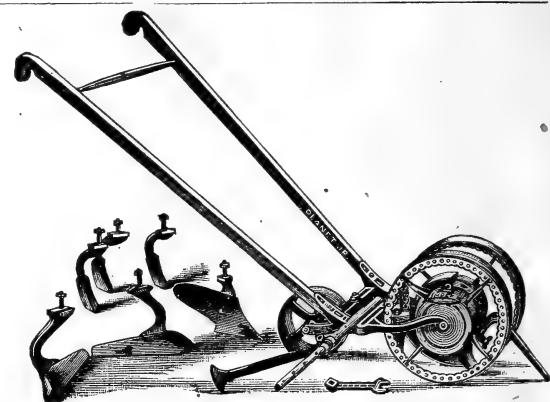
The accurate hill-dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. We guarantee this drill to be more accurate than any other made, and to give satisfaction in every respect. Price \$10.50.

No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 3, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crop.

A set of these rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price \$1 extra.

Price complete \$10.50. As a Drill only \$8.50.



No. 3 Hill and DrillSeeder.

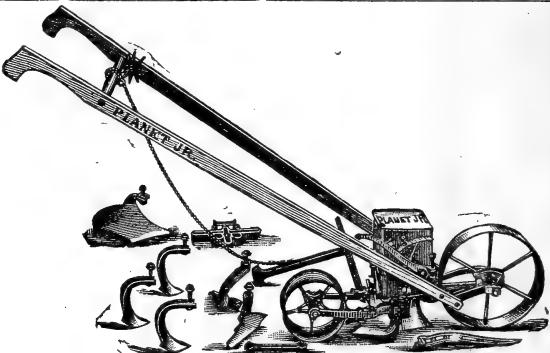
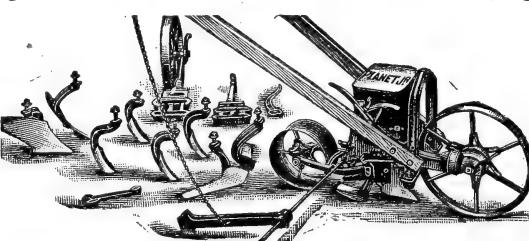
This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills, at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever; or, the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down the feed rod. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. It covers and rolls down light or heavy, and marks the next row clearly. 15-inch patent steel drive wheel; it runs light,

No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe.

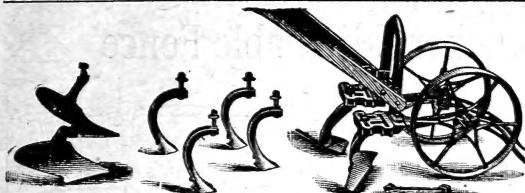
This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts (or about 5 pounds of onion seed) and has 11½ inch wheels—which are just the right size.

As a Drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in either hill or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory. Price \$13.50.



REMEMBER: We may be able to save you money on your general order of Garden Tools, Seeders, Cultivators, Sprayers, etc. Let us figure on your entire list.



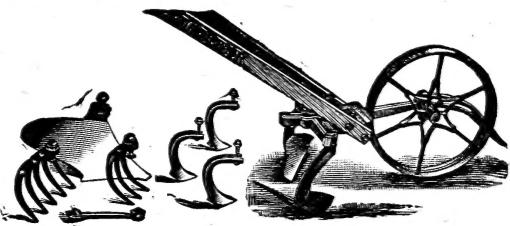
No. 13. This tool is the No. 12 with pair six inch Scuffle Hoes only, these being the most useful form of low priced cultivator. Price \$4.75.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

The number of different kinds of work done by this one tool is marvelous; and all are done in the most perfect manner. The teeth are changed with the greatest ease and quickness, without taking the nuts from the standards. The wheels may be set at four different distances apart; the frame at three heights. The handles are adjustable in height to suit man or boy. Its rapid and perfect work, its most money-making tools a farmer can own. Price \$7.

No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

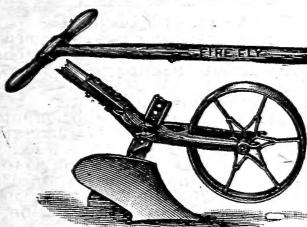
This latest and best single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage. Price \$6.



No. 18. This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 16, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the other tools can be added as needed. Price \$3.50.

The "Fire-Fly" Garden Plow.

This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken-raisers will find it very useful in plowing up the scratching yards. The moldboard is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed. Price \$2.35.

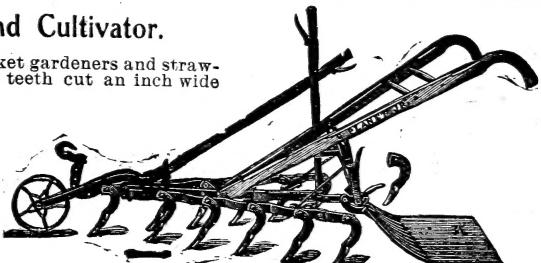


"Planet Jr." Twelve-tooth Harrow and Cultivator.

This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel-shape teeth cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing.

The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 82 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them.

Price, complete, as shown in illustration, \$8.



The "Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe.

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jo." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

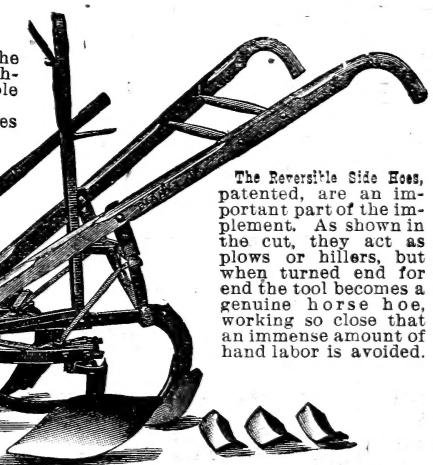
The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator, which are moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadyng the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms; exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handle and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffer combination known, as once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sideways.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer, who knows the best is the cheapest. Price \$8.

The "PLANET JR.", No. 5 Horse Hoe, has the same steel as No. 8, but no runner attachment for regulating the depth, or handle braces. Price \$6.50.



The Reversible Side Hoes, patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows or hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine horse hoe, working so close that an immense amount of hand labor is avoided.

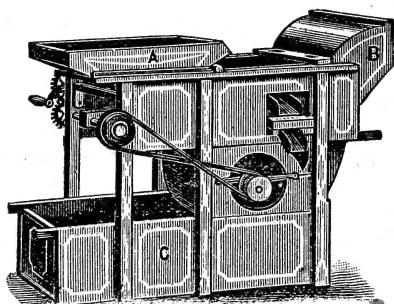
The "FIRE FLY"

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This popular tool is exactly the same as the "Planet Jr., Single Wheel Hoe, except that it does not have the rakes or leaf lifter. The attachments are a pair of hoes that can be set to work to or from the row, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong and capable of standing hard usage for years. Price \$4.25.

CLIPPER

Hand Grain and Seed Mill.



a, Hopper; b, Dust Spout; c, Grain or Seed Box.

We are using this mill in our warehouses. The improved No. 1, Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seeds grown in the United States, with once through, without any waste, and leaves no tailing to clean over. It will separate plantain from medium clover seed, just as easy as any other mill can blow out dust. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most complete farm mill ever invented. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of the eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in all the wide world, and the fact is, it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth, and no mistake about it. Weight 150 pounds. Price \$25.

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

It is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid. It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry and easily mixed with the soil. It may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old, exhausted one look fresh and green. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c, 20 lb. sacks 60c., 100 lb. sacks \$2, 200 lb. sacks \$3.

PURE GROUND BONE.

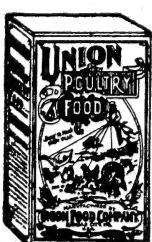
We know of no commercial manure that is better adapted for fertilizing purposes. The sample we offer is very fine quality and absolutely pure. It is especially valuable for applying on ground intended for lawns, tennis or base-ball grounds. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c, 20 lb. sacks 60c., 100 lb. sacks \$2, 200 lb. sacks \$3.

UNION POULTRY FOOD.

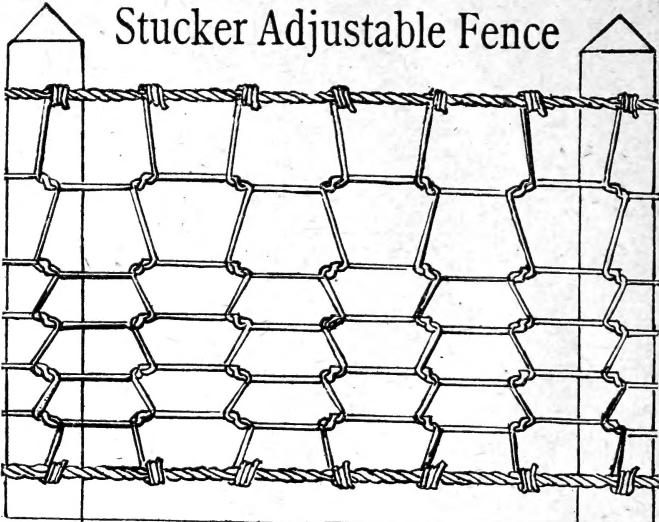
Built To Make Them Glad.

Makes the Egg Shells Strong,
Keeps Poultry Healthy,
Prevents Disease,
Makes Hens Lay More Eggs.

Price per lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$2; 10 lbs. \$1.75, here, or by mail post paid 40c. per lb.

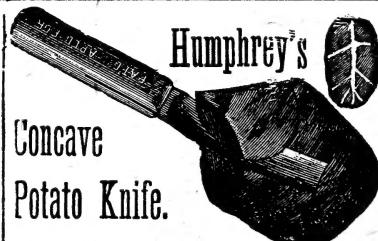


Stucker Adjustable Fence



We claim the following points of excellence for the Stucker fence:

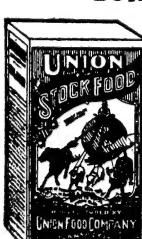
1. On account of the peculiar construction of the tie a hinge is formed at the junction of the line and cross wires, which will permit you to stretch the fence over uneven surfaces of ground without buckling or bagging, and the stay wires will at all times remain vertical.
2. It is impossible for the ties to slip and is, therefore, hog tight.
3. Made of the best quality of annealed galvanized wire. We do not put bars on upper and lower selvage unless specially ordered. We suggest that in putting up the fence a strand of barb wire be put on the posts next the ground. We make this fence in six and eight inch meshes. That is to say: six and eight inches between the stay wires, and of Nos. 12 and 13 extra annealed galvanized wire. Fence is standard height—25 inches. On special orders we can make it of No. 11 line wires. Prices on application.



With the Concave Potato Knife seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2 to \$3 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the eyes in the center surrounded by the greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. A circular sput is put in each box with the knife. Price, postpaid, 30c.

UNION STOCK FOOD.

"BUILT TO MAKE THEM GLAD."



Its superior merit is based on the careful combination of various Seeds, Roots and Herbs, which from tests made on cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, have brought out the most flattering results. Union Stock Food fattens stock in thirty days less time. Saves corn and oats. Increases quality of milk; cures and prevents disease. A quick grower and fatener—gives stock a wholesome appearance. Strengthening and exhilarating. Acme of perfection in quality and results.

Price per lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.75, here; or by mail post paid, 40c. per pound.

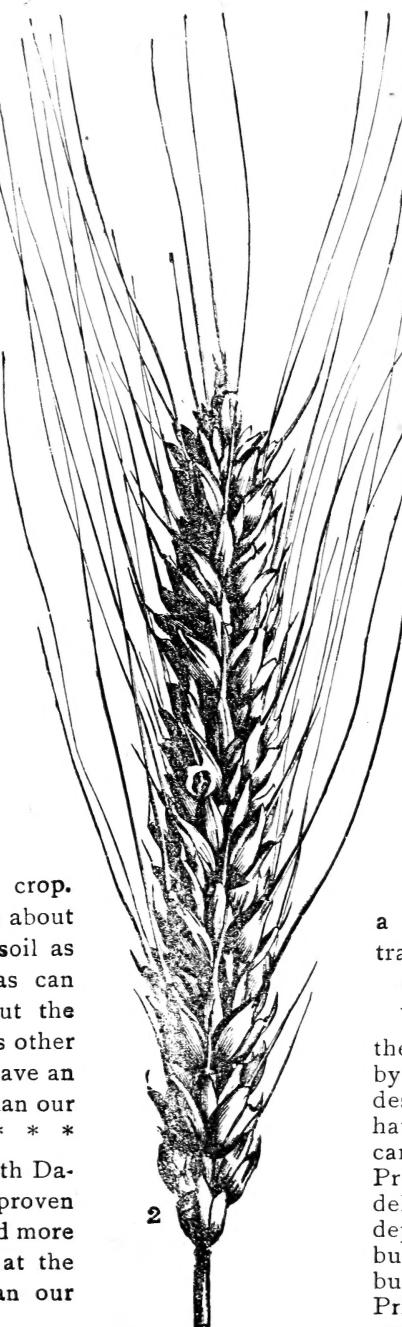
Maccaroni Wheat "Arnautka."⁵⁹

The Wheat used for making Maccaroni. A Wheat that will grow where others fail. A variety that contains a great percent of gluten.

Before offering this new variety we made thorough inquiry among reliable and practical men that have had experimented with it, and we now feel confident that we are offering a very valuable grain and just what many localities need. In the north and where there are very cold winters it is considered a spring wheat, while Prof. Carlton of Washington, D. C., says it winters in Kansas and the Southern States. The O. K. Live Stock Co. of Oklahoma have tried it as spring wheat and also fall sowing and say it stands the winter there perfectly.

Prof. Boss of Minnesota Experimental Station writes us: "We have just harvested our first crop. We do not know so much about their qualities in alkali soil as we wish, but as near as can learn, they require about the same conditions of soil as other wheats. They seem to have an ability to yield better than our common spring wheat." * * *

Prof. Shepperd of North Dakota writes us: "It has proven an extra good yielder and more drouth-resistant with us at the Experimental Station than our ordinary wheat."



At the South Dakota Station in the discouraging season of 1900 they yielded about thirty bushels per acre when other varieties made but two to eight bushels. In North Dakota the yields have been several bushels better than the best bred Fife or Blue Stem wheats. In both these cases the grain was sound, of a clear color, and of good appearance, though the conditions for 1900 were quite damaging to other varieties in North and South Dakota. Trials made by private parties have given equally good results in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Idaho and California.

Others tell us it does well on alkali soil and produces crops in dry seasons where others fail.

It has a strong stem, produces a very attractive berry of a translucent appearance

Our seed is from N. Dakota.

We feel that every farmer in the West should try it and decide by experience whether or not desirable for his locality. We have a good supply this year and can fill all orders promptly. Prices per pound, by mail, 15c.; delivered at express office or depot here 5 lb. sack 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. sack 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sack \$1, 1 bu. sack \$1.75, 2 bu. sack \$3.25. Prices for larger quantities on application.

° 1903. °

SEED CATALOGUE F. BARTEIDES & CO.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Jan.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Feb.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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March.						
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April.						
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May.						
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June.						
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28	29	30				

July.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Aug.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Sep.						
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Oct.						
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Nov.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Dec.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		